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THE FRONT PAGE

What Test Of Unity?

THE Montreal *Star* calls on SATURDAY NIGHT to state "just what, in its view, the British Commonwealth actually is." This is a most unkind and we think unreasonable demand for one respectable periodical to make of another. It compels us to admit frankly that we don't know. We don't even know whether it is the British Commonwealth. The British government now refers to it baldly as "the Commonwealth," but the King in his Christmas broadcast (and we do not know whether that broadcast is an utterance of his government like the speech from the throne or is a personal expression) still refers to it as "the British Commonwealth," and the King can do, and presumably speak, no wrong.

The one thing we do know about it is that it is changing. It is not what it was last year, and probably not what it will be next year. And it is changing not by any collective action taken by all of its members together, but by changes in the actions and attitudes of its various members, made quite separately and without consideration of their effect upon the Commonwealth as a whole. It is—and here perhaps is what the *Star* is asking us for—a society of members, each of whom determines for himself the conditions and obligations of his membership; and if the *Star* wants to tell us that that is not a society at all we shall refuse to get into an argument about it.

The Commonwealth is now faced with the problem of adapting itself to the changes resulting from the acquisition of complete sovereign authority by several communities which were until last year dependencies of Great Britain, and by the decision of Eire to abandon all recognition of the Crown. As a result of these developments there is now practically no test of membership, no condition by the presence or absence of which one can say that a given country is or is not a member of the Commonwealth.

The *Star* appears to advocate "the test of making war and peace together." But seven nations which make war and peace together but only by the separate action of each of their seven separate governments are merely an alliance, not a Commonwealth—unless a Commonwealth is no more than an alliance. And alliances are temporary, conditional, and not always reliable. On the other hand seven nations so united that they automatically make war and peace together by the action of a single authority would be much more than an alliance, and would be what many people would regard as a true Commonwealth. But that single authority no longer exists; the member nations can no longer be put in a state of war by the government of Great Britain, and there is no other authority which can put each in a state of war except its own government. The single authority would have to be created. Does the *Star* advocate the creation of such an authority, to be accepted by all the member nations, or does it advocate a mere alliance? The expression "making war and peace together" is not enough.

Secretary of State

THE new Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Dean Acheson, will commend himself to Canadians on two special accounts. First, he was the first senior official of the U.S. government to advocate the Marshall Plan. Several weeks before Secretary Marshall made his famous speech at Harvard, putting his plan forward, Undersecretary Acheson made a very similar suggestion—no doubt flying a kite for his chief. It is a pity that personal reasons forced Mr. Acheson to return from the State Department to his law practice soon after that; but we can now welcome him back to government service with the full assurance that the Marshall Plan, and all that goes with it, will

(Continued on Page Five)

—Photograph by F. W. E. Round, Banff, Alta.

NOW FOR THE HILLS. As the number of Canadian skiers increases each year more and more facilities are provided for the sport. Here is the new lift at Banff, one of the most thrilling in the country.

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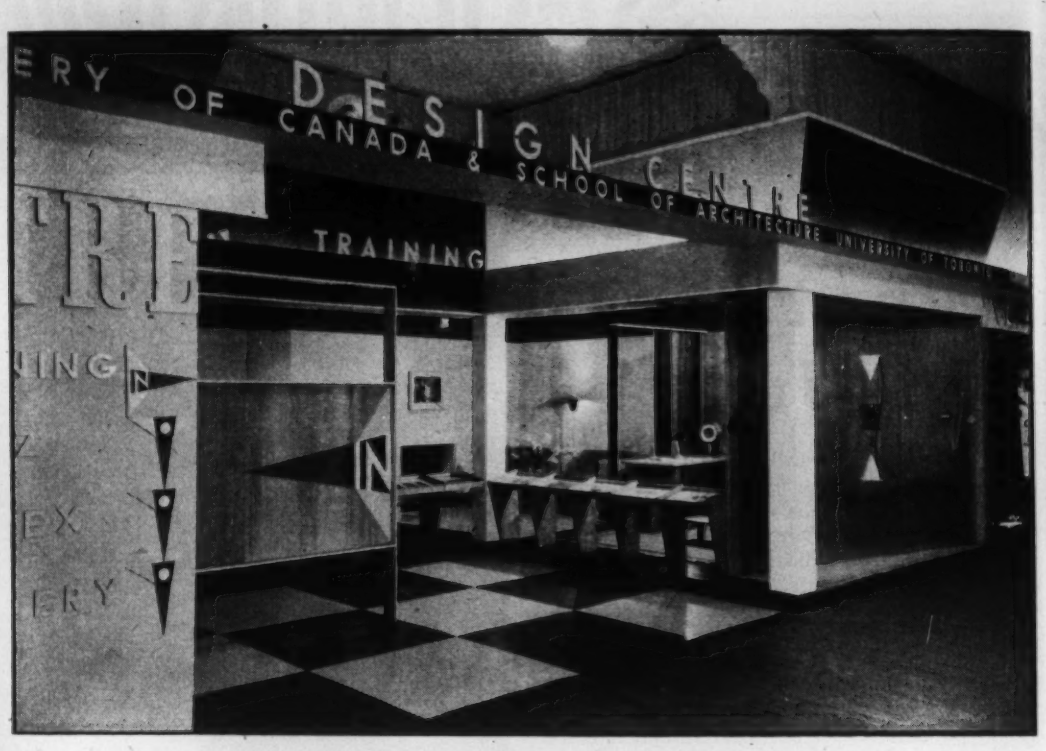
View from East entrance to A.C.I.D.G. Gallery, with Design Quiz in distance



Entrance to Design Training section, showing Living and Study spaces

INDUSTRIAL DESIGN EXHIBITION

By George Englesmith, M.R.A.I.C., A.R.I.B.A.

THIS exhibition, "Design Centre," appeared at the 1948 Canadian National Exhibition as sponsored jointly by the National Gallery of Canada and the University of Toronto, School of Architecture. It has since been on view in Montreal and Ottawa, and acclaimed in publications in Canada and abroad. Opened by the Minister of Veterans Affairs, he, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce, heard the Design Centre described by an eminent professor of architecture as, "a landmark in the cultural maturity of Canada."

The purpose of this exhibition was to publicize the existence of industrial design organization and talent in Canada, and to advocate increased and wider use of these facilities. It also urged the establishment of a complete course in industrial design within a university faculty of architecture.

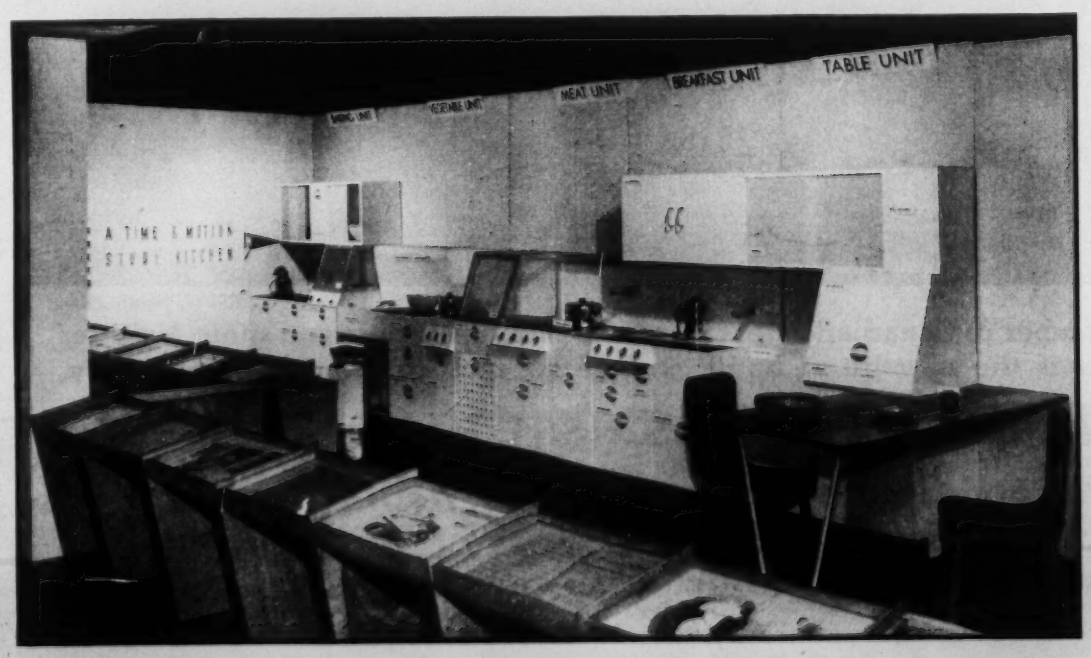
The Design Centre was promoted by the National Industrial Design Committee which is composed of representatives of manufacturers, government departments, the universities, and design organizations. It was designed by the writer who is President of the Association of Canadian Industrial Designers. In its 2,500 square feet there were four sections:

1. The A.C.I.D. Gallery, whose panels illustrated the background of design activity in Canada and other countries.
2. The Design Index section which showed the standards set for products selected by the National Gallery's Design Index, and the range of products known to have been designed and manufactured in Canada.
3. The Design Quiz which was a game in which over 10,000 persons recorded their design preferences, and has been published by the National Gallery as a 10c booklet. A subsequent counting has shown that at least two thirds of the public agreed with the 'experts'.
4. The Design Training section which presented the product design work of students in the schools of architecture and the principles involved, and furnished three rooms with creative designs by students and professional designers.

This page contains views of the four sections of the Design Centre, and the page opposite some of the products included in the Design Index.

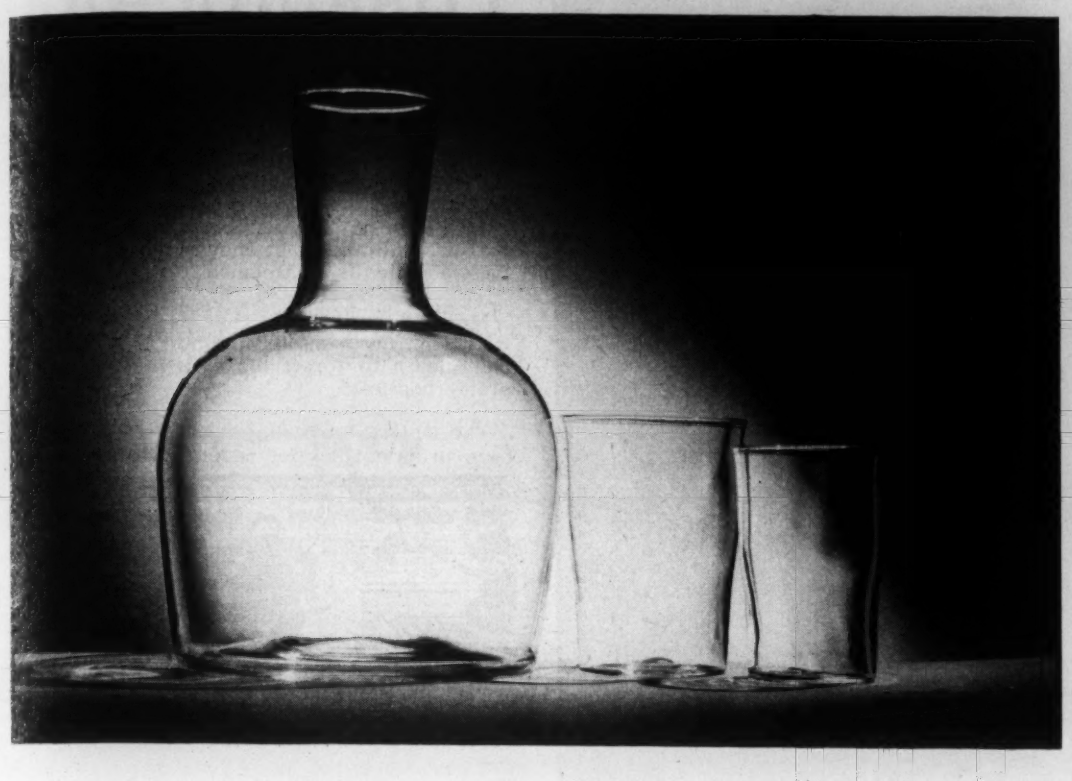
—Photos (left) Pringle & Booth, (right) National Film Board

Design Index section with symbolized design qualities and canted displays



Corner of Design Training section with five-unit decentralized kitchen & rail

Living space with sculpture & chair by student, and new floor lamp

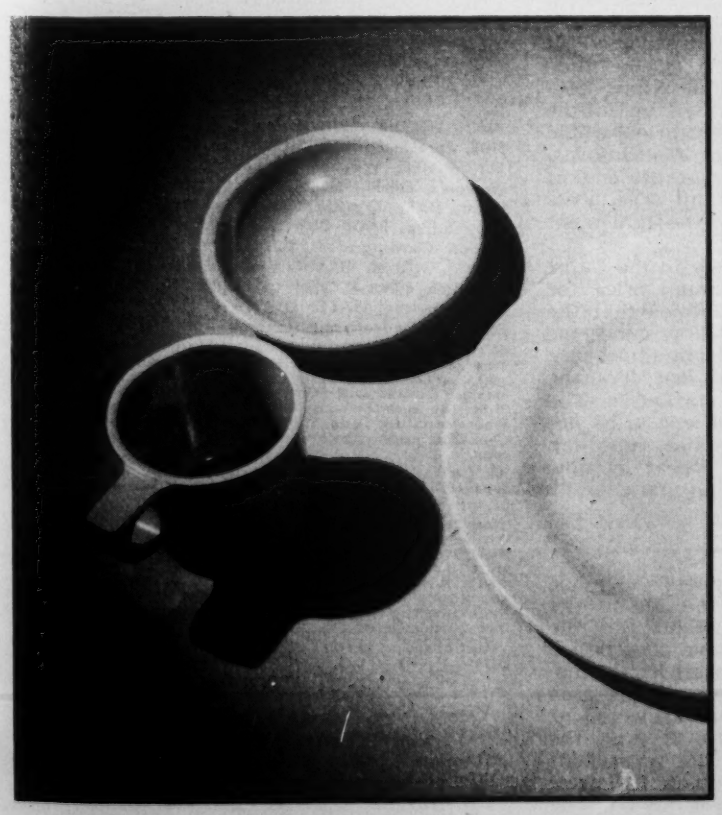


Inexpensive mass-produced water bottle and tumblers of machine moulded glass

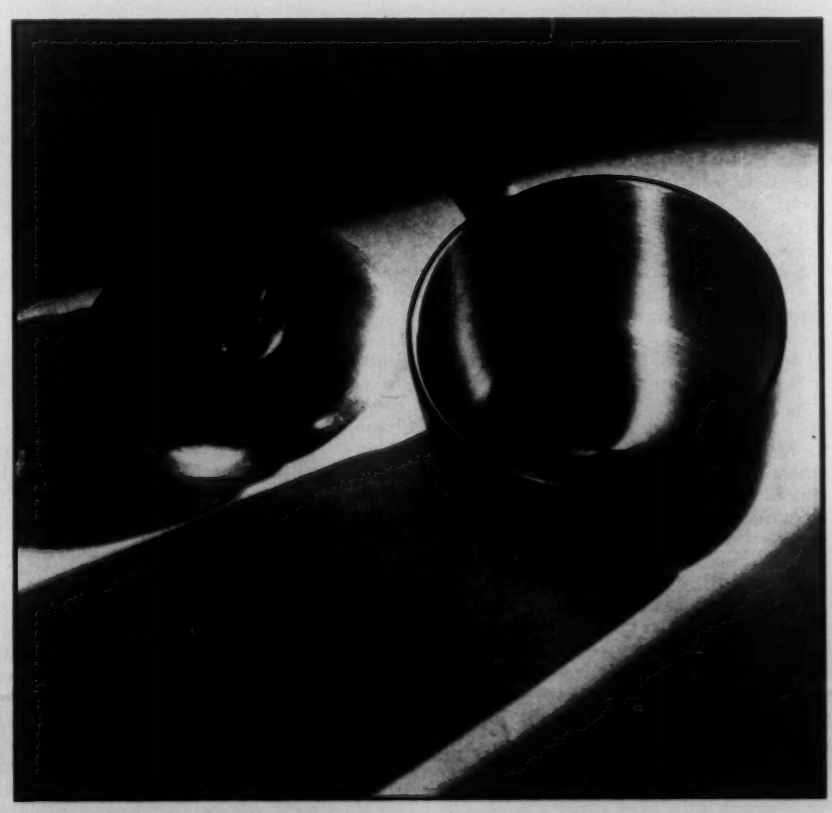
Pure and simple birch wooden bowl & saucer, and a large salad bowl

Made possible by new plastic resins the moulded plywood canoe is strong & light

New electric plugs with all parts set in moulded plastic by Henry Finkel



Tableware made of melamine plastic looks well & lasts



Saucepan of new aluminum ware set designed by J. S. Luck, hangs

Aluminum camera tripod by N. J. Haslip

Ottawa View

Those U.K. Food Contracts

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE negotiations which have been going on for several weeks between Canada and Britain over food contracts involve issues of profound consequence to Canadians from coast to coast, but so many complex factors come into the picture that it is difficult to get the whole story and almost as hard to know how to present it when you get it.

There is nothing very baffling about the negotiations themselves. It is the consequences and alternatives in Canadian policy which hinge upon them that introduce most of the imponderables. We know perfectly well why the food negotiations have run into an *impasse;* what is not so clear is the policy Canada ought to pursue in dealing with London; whether we ought to bend every effort to save the British food market, or whether to give it up as largely a hopeless proposition, and turn to other parts of the world, notably the United States, and cultivate new markets there for our food surpluses.

Two Schools

There are at least two schools of thought on this subject at Ottawa and their advice to the Ministry is at certain points in direct conflict. A further complication is the approach of a general election. Our policy is being moulded, or at least influenced, by financial experts who are thinking of Canada's foreign exchange position, by agricultural experts who are concerned about the whole orientation of Canadian farm policy, and by political strategists who are worrying about the prairie farm vote at the next election.

Across the Atlantic, it may be presumed that the British Ministry is trying to reconcile at least as many diverse interests, so the tendency of the food negotiations to bog down into prolonged and apparently hopeless episodes is really not very surprising.

Britain has always been our key customer for Canadian surplus foods, our agricultural production has been geared to supply that market, and if that market should be lost, the long-term view is depressing. The current demand in the United States, which promises to skim off our surpluses of beef, some cheese, and even quantities of bacon and eggs, should not be permitted to blind us to the limited long-term value of the U.S. market. This is the viewpoint of the Department of Agriculture. Britain is still so vital as a customer for our food surpluses that we should explore every possibility of hanging on to that market. If that means accepting sterling, if that means a shift in our tariff policy or some other device to encourage purchases from Britain, very well, say the farm experts, let's do it, because the stake is vital.

Unrealistic Policy

Advisers in the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada apparently dismiss such a policy as unrealistic. They see no early prospect of sterling becoming convertible; they are convinced that the British famine in hard currency will continue, and that (a) Britain will have to make herself as self-sufficient in foods as possible, and then (b) buy most of her requirements in food from within the sterling bloc. For Canada to sell Britain large quantities of food and accept sterling in exchange will be, in effect, a further loan to Britain which can probably never be repaid.

These advisers urge a cold-blooded and objective appraisal of the situation. The years can't be rolled back: Humpty-Dumpty can't be restored to his perch; Canadian external trade, including food exports, must be re-oriented, at whatever cost. Supporters of multilateral trade policy frown on attempts to make such special bi-lateral deals with Britain as might be tied up with further extensions of the wheat contract, or the concession of British preferences on imports of goods. Such deals with Britain adversely affect our trade relations with the United States. Our economic future, say some experts, is now intimately tied up with the U.S., and we should act accordingly.

These points are difficult, if not impossible, to answer. But the agricultural viewpoint presents some very stubborn facts also.

It all narrows down, if you follow it back, to the vast wheat fields on the short-grass, subhumid plains of the Canadian West. Few Canadians know that if you extracted Palliser's Triangle from the map of Canada—or, more exactly, the true treeless prairie—Canada would have no food surpluses to speak about, and could certainly re-orient its agricultural activity so as to manage relatively well without either U.S. or British markets. The Maritimes are, on balance, a food deficit area (except for fish). So are Quebec and Ontario. So is British Columbia. They consume more farm food than they produce. All the food exports of Canada, except for minor items like apples and potatoes, arise from the cereal surpluses of the prairies. Whether they are exported as cereals, or whether they are fed to hogs and cattle in central Canada and then exported as meats, depends quite a bit on price differentials.

Anyway, if there were no cereals in surplus supply on the prairies, there would be virtually no problem of food exports, because as a modern industrial nation—with only 20 per cent of our population engaged in farming—we could eat all the rest up ourselves.

But the cereal plains are there, and normally they are tremendously productive. Normally we produce from 200 to 300 million bushels of wheat and additional millions of barley, rye, and oats, *more than we can eat.* If world cereal prices are high, and the demand adequate, this surplus can be sold "as is". If meat prices are better and external demand for meats warrants it, we can feed a large part of the cereal surplus to cattle, hogs, and poultry here in Canada, and ship beef and beef cattle, bacon and hogs, poultry and eggs.

U.S. Wants

So long as the United States wants our surplus beef and some of our bacon, cheese and poultry, it is a stimulating factor on local prices, as well as a grand source for U.S. dollars. But there is little or nothing either in economic history or the agricultural realities of the U.S. to warrant us pinning our faith on the permanence of such markets. The sale of feeder cattle to the U.S. is logical, it is a traditional market, and it ought to continue, although two bitter experiences, in 1921 and 1930 have taught us that even it is subject to political expediency. But the U.S. is not really a promising long-term buyer for either Canadian bacon or Canadian poultry products. With a mountain of corn they can produce their own hogs and poultry more cheaply than they can buy them from us.

If the prospects of selling them our cereal surpluses as meats or poultry products are not really very bright, how much less is the chance of selling them our surplus cereals as cereals. Wheat is our big surplus problem, but nobody supposes that we can sell them wheat, certainly not in the immediate future. Right now the United States not only has a bigger wheat surplus than we have in Canada, but they have a winter wheat crop coming up that promises to be a third "bumper" harvest in succession (while we are threatened, as it happens, with a light harvest next summer because of abnormally light fall rainfall—though good spring rains would overcome this). Moreover, the potential for expansion of wheat production is greater in the U.S. than here.

British Contracts

The political problem arises out of the wheat contracts with Britain. On July 24, 1946, Canada entered into a wheat agreement with Britain under which Canada undertook to sell 600 millions of bushels to that country, at minimum prices which seemed at the time very favorable to the Canadian wheat producer. The agreement was drawn up in the wholly mistaken belief that wheat prices would do what they did after the First World War—slump badly within two years of the end of hostilities. Instead, they went up. The press release given out at the time of the agreement said:

"This sale of wheat guarantees to the Canadian farmer a stabilized minimum price for five years; and should it be claimed that the price of $1.55 for '46-47 and '47-48 is under the world price, then it can be shown by the clause, No. 2B as quoted that for '48-49 and '49-50 the price may be above world markets" (The guaranteed minimum for '48-49 was to be not less than $1.25 and for '49-50 not less than $1.00.) In short, they thought wheat by now might be down below the dollar mark.

A Bad Guess

The blunt fact is that a bad guess was made back in 1946, and that over the life of the British wheat agreement it is possible that the western wheat farmer would have done better by taking the world price, with all its fluctuations. Britain was, under the agreement, able to buy large quantities of Canadian wheat at far below world prices in 1946-48: and the only thing which will make the agreement palatable to the western farmer now is a price well above the world price for a period. The question is: Can Britain afford the drain on her foreign exchange, and will the British voter in any event stand for it?

—Photo by Ted Tadda

The coming of the highway to Cranberry Portage, Manitoba, where this picture was taken, brought the decline of sleigh-dog racing. Last year, however, racing was revived at The Pas at the first annual Trappers' Festival and at this month's festival (January 19-22) the once-famous Dog Derby is to be run again from The Pas to Cranberry Portage and return, a distance of over 120 miles. The race will carry a first prize of $1,000.

Passing Show

THE cost of living declined last month. That's no help to people like us who are still paying last September's bills.

•

Mr. Truman says America has friends in Russia. No doubt, but they're not so useful as Russia's friends in America.

•

Montreal has decided that six years' training is enough for a master plumber. A man who can't learn to forget his tools in that time is pretty hopeless.

•

The Ontario government has a man who has been in its employ for seventy-two years. This

is probably due to the excellence of his work but could be because nobody noticed he was there.

•

The R.C.M.P. has reported that there is a "hard core" of Communism in Canada, but when Mr. Drew gets through with it there ain't a-going to be no core.

•

New York fashion people report that Americans no longer have a Sunday suit of clothes. Why should they? What they need for the new week-end is a Friday-afternoon-Saturday-Sunday-and-possibly-Monday suit, and we fancy they have it.

•

It is interesting to reflect that if the Ontario Hydro had been a private enterprise neither Mitch Hepburn nor anybody else could have repudiated its contracts for additional power supplies.

•

Can it be that the good old times are coming back? We see things that look dimly like old-fashioned January sales.

•

What the Saskatchewan Socialist shoe industry needs is obviously a good prohibitive tariff all round the provincial borders, to prevent those wretched private-enterprise shoes coming in from Manitoba and Alberta.

•

We seem to be on the way to calling it the Un-British Uncommonwealth.

•

Lucy says that next year she is adopting the Julian Calendar, which will give her until January 7 to do her Christmas preparations.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

go forward without interruption. It might as well have been called the Acheson Plan.

The second point that will please Canadians in regard to the new appointment is that Mr. Acheson himself was almost born a Canadian; his mother moved from this country to the United States just a few weeks too soon. She was one of the Gooderhams—a family known across Canada for good works and good whiskey.

Our Reserves Go Up

AMID the general rejoicing over the fact that our reserves of gold and U.S. dollars are now about $1 billion—double what they were a year ago—two warning signals have been missed.

The first is that what goes up so very fast can come down equally fast. If our reserves can go up or down half a billion dollars in a matter of months we must revise our notions about what is a "safe" level. Before the war our total reserves were less than half a billion dollars and, while one or two warning voices were raised, nobody viewed the situation with alarm. Today a reserve of a billion dollars can hardly be regarded as completely comfortable.

The second warning signal is the headlines that, all across Canada, greeted Mr. Abbott's announcement. Changes in our reserves should not be headline news—except on very special occasions and the present is certainly not one of them.

A few weeks ago Mr. Abbott said he was going to tell us the size of our reserves four times a year—January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. (Previously the only regular information we got was once a year.) If he carries through his present plan we shall have headlines once every three months. These headlines will cause mass-movements of money and goods across the border whenever they indicate that government controls on the movements of money or goods are likely to be changed or that the value of the Canadian dollar may be moved. These mass-movements will make life difficult for the Foreign Exchange Control Board; officials of the Board will not be able to do a good job in looking after and conserving our reserves.

We suggest to Mr. Abbott that the only way in which he can both give us the information about our reserves that we certainly should have and yet, at the same time, avoid the unpleasant consequences of making that information into headline news, is to give it to us every day instead of once every three months. It should become one of the pieces of routine information tucked away in the financial pages of the daily papers, along with the daily quotations of the stock market, the bond market, and the commodity markets.

Day-to-day movements of our reserves would excite little comment and need no official explanation. Trends would only appear gradually, and opinions would differ as to what the trend really was at any particular time—hence there would be little tendency towards mass-movements of money or goods.

The Worst Is Over

IN our New Year editorial, talking about the outlook for 1949, we said we thought that our exporters who for the most part had a pretty unhappy year in 1948 unless they were selling in the United States, could feel that they now knew the worst and could look forward to better days ahead. Several of our friends have asked us whether this was a serious statement of opinion or just an optimistic New Year effusion. We can assure them that the opinion was serious.

We do not mean, of course, that from now on all our exporters, dealing with thousands of different sorts of goods and dozens of different countries overseas, will all start to increase their sales. On the contrary, we believe that some of our exporters overseas have yet to face the worst. For instance, our exporters of eggs and bacon to Britain are still riding on wartime arrangements over here and wartime disturbances in Europe. We believe that the Hon. Mr. Gardiner is fighting a losing battle to maintain these markets for our farmers.

Other exporters who have been hit very hard indeed—who have been virtually knocked out of traditional markets abroad—may be said to have seen the worst, but this does not really mean much unless it implies that things may get better soon. And we would be very hesitant to suggest that Canadian motor cars, which before the war were high in our list of exports, will be able to get into their traditional markets for as far ahead as we care to try and look. The countries concerned want so many other things—so many less expensive things—from Canada, that they will continue to conserve their supplies of Canadian dollars by banning Canadian cars.

But when one has gone down this list of goods it does seem possible to say for almost all the rest that the worst is over. There is certainly no likelihood of another wave of import restrictions and exchange quotas and trade bans in 1949.

Britain's recovery makes it sure that we can continue to sell our wheat and cheese and metals in that market and there is some hope of increasing our sales of lumber from the low levels to which they were cut last year. As for our sales of manufactures (other than motor cars) in Empire and other markets, 1948 was indeed a black year but 1949 promises to see the turn of the tide although the change is not likely to be very great.

Already, in discussions about our traditional markets in the British West Indies, our officials have shown that the British are open to reason; many Canadian goods that last year were banned from those markets are now allowed in amounts which, while small, will make it worthwhile to keep up our trade connections.

Our case in regard to the West Indies is probably rather better than in regard to other British markets, such as the other Dominions. Nevertheless, we can look forward to some lowering of the barriers that our exports have to hurdle simply as a result of internal pressures. These countries will find (as indeed Canada has already found) that when import restrictions are put on hurriedly to meet an emergency it is both necessary and possible, after a period of months, to relax them somewhat. The emergency passes; stocks of imported goods, that were probably built up when the import restrictions were under discussion, run out; new shortages appear. For these and purely administrative reasons the controls are made less stiff. And so some gleams of hope appear on our horizon.

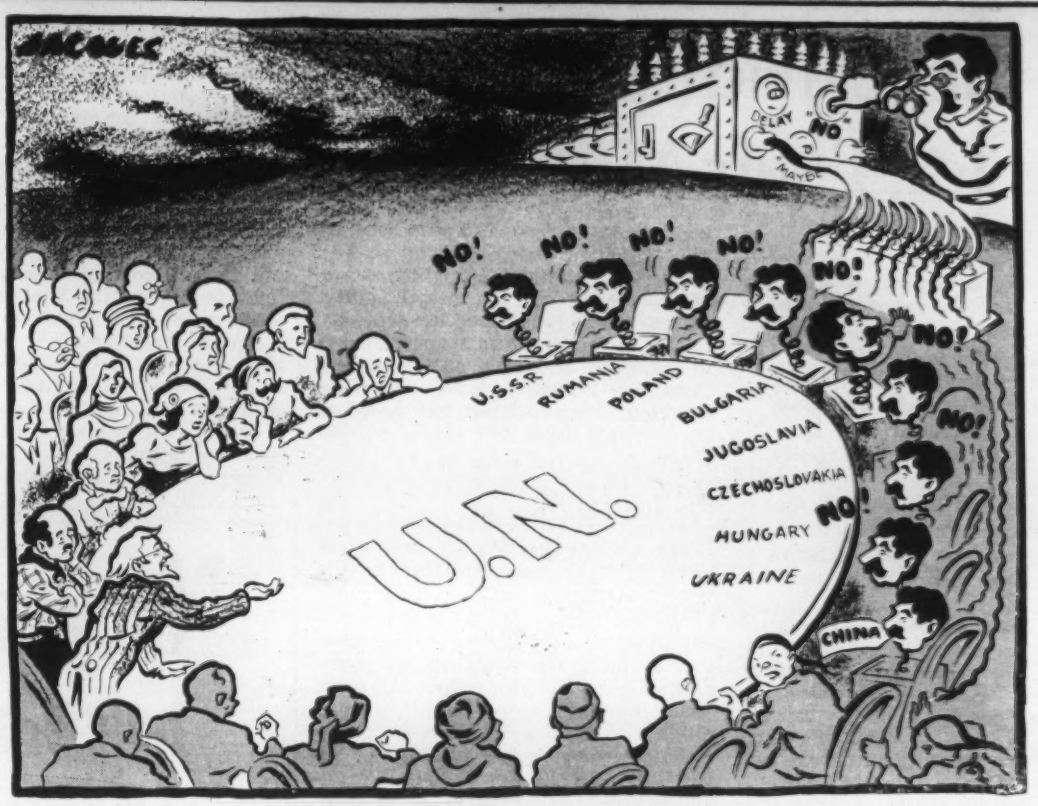
Spare that Tree!

IN a long letter, published in the Halifax *Herald*, Mr. Herbert Oyler protests most vigorously against the policy, sponsored by both Ottawa and Halifax, of destroying apple trees in the Annapolis Valley. He warns the growers not to despair just because England is not able to afford apples from Canada just at present. "There'll always be an England" says Mr. Oyler, "and English and Continental markets too."

Mr. Oyler has grown and sold a great many barrels of apples in his time, and his views cannot be brushed lightly aside. Nevertheless, it is hard to share his optimism about the possibilities of selling apples to Britain in the foreseeable future. If the British could afford to buy more goods from us—either because they sold more to us or because we began once again to lend or give them money—there are many things they would start buying before apples. This particular food is pretty far down their shopping list.

Before the war Britain took four out of every five barrels of apples grown in the Annapolis Valley. With the British market gone, emergency measures are being taken by the Dominion and provincial governments to keep Nova Scotia apples from flooding the markets of central Canada and, over a period of years, gravely harming growers not only in central Canada but as far west as British Columbia.

These emergency measures cost a lot of money; they are described in an article on page 22. Thus it is urgently necessary to press forward with more fundamental cures for the situation. Most important of these is the "tree-pulling program." This program in its present form only provides for taking out about one-quarter of the trees actually bearing apples so, since four-fifths of the market has been lost, it does not remove the incentive for the apple growers to produce efficiently and cheaply. It does not remove their problems; it only makes these problems a bit more manageable, a bit less hopeless.



PUSH-BUTTON (COLD) WAR

Rules for the Air

THERE is one question which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation should ask itself and answer with all possible promptitude. That is the question whether it proposes to exercise its disciplinary powers over the private stations purely in accordance with its own discretion, or in accordance with a definite body of rules and regulations laid down in advance so that all concerned may be familiar with them. The former method seems to us to be dangerous in the extreme, and practically certain to lead to that transfer of the disciplinary powers to another tribunal, which is what the C.B.C. is understood to be most apprehensive about.

Nevertheless it was strictly in the former method that the C.B.C. recently held a public inquiry into the behavior of the Edmonton Broadcasting Company, licensee of station CJCA, and brought in a verdict of not proven but don't do it again. We have no objection to the Corporation's inquiring into the behavior of CJCA; that is its business as the disciplinary authority. We have no objection to its doing the inquiring on the strength of charges brought against the license-holder by a former employee who had been manager of the station for over seven years and up to a short time before he laid the complaint. We have even no objection to the fact that in his original letter asking for the investigation this gentleman went further and asked for "cancellation of the license now in the name of the Edmonton Broadcasting Company and to be re-issued in the name of myself and certain other CJCA staff members." It is the business of the C.B.C. to listen to complaints no matter from whom they come and what may be their motives.

But we do object very strongly to the fact that at no point in the whole proceedings was there any suggestion that for such a complaint to be properly heard by the C.B.C. it should contain at least an allegation, supported with some particulars, of an infraction of some rule or regulation of the disciplinary authority. Instead the complaint merely enumerated a series of incidents of conflicting opinion on policy between the manager of the station and the president of the licensee company, such as are common in the internal affairs of any business enterprise. It is our position that neither the C.B.C. nor the public which it represents has any concern with such conflicts unless the position taken by the licensee company in regard to them involves an infraction of a definite regulation to which all broadcasters are required to submit.

If it is a breach of regulations for a station to refuse to carry a certain broadcast sponsored by a striking union, then the refusal is matter for investigation. We know of no such regulation. If it is a breach of regulations for a station to refuse to continue a broadcast sponsored by itself when the broadcaster expresses opinions to which the licensee company violently objects, then the refusal is matter for investigation. We know of no such regulation. It may be that there ought to be such regulations; if so, let them be drawn up so that every licensee can know about them. The general attitude of the complainant in this case was that the actions complained of constituted a violation of "the principles of freedom of the air." We do not think any licensee can properly be held responsible for anything so vague and indeterminate.

China and Silver

THE close relations between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Democratic party in the United States began fifteen years ago. The Democrats had just elected a new president, named Roosevelt. He had made all sorts of pledges in his election campaign. Some of them were pledges about domestic recovery, and the use of new monetary schemes to revive industry and finance which "the bankers" had allowed to get into such a sorry mess. Other pledges were of international friendship and good neighborliness.

Among the monetary schemes—and there were many of them—was the proposal to raise the price of silver. This plan had been discredited by every responsible economist and financier; nevertheless the Senators from the silver-mining states formed an important bloc in Congress. And Mr. Roosevelt and the people who had elected him were in a mood to try anything once. So up went the price of silver.

This, as most serious students of the problem had predicted, did very serious harm to China. Chinese money was tied to silver, and the American action played hob with the foreign exchange value of the currency. Foreign trade and financial arrangements were completely upset.

Yet the Democrats were pledged to be good neighbors. Washington became obliged to help, in any way it could, a Chinese government that was never very democratic by American standards and never very pure by any standards. And this, as an article in *Barron's* points out, has led step by step to the present mess.

The lesson to be learned is, of course, that no country can afford to let its foreign policy get mixed up in petty local politics. This is a lesson that the United States is learning gradually. But in the meanwhile it is harvesting the wild oats that it sowed fifteen years ago—and the whole world suffers.

LIFE WITH ERNEST

("If children want to bore holes in the radio to see what's inside, let them do it," a psychiatrist advises.)

THERE are seven-inch spikes in our hardwood upstairs
And initials are carved on our very best chairs;
Though our home is a shambles, we never oppose,
For we brought up our Ernest to do as he chose.

We grin when our boy plasters glue where we sit,
And we smile when he punctures the floor with a bit—
For we've dinned into Ernest by day and by night
That as long as he does it, it's perfectly right.

We have learned from the latest psychology text
That whatever may happen you mustn't be vexed;
And I'm proud to affirm that our dear little chap
Has never been punished with slipper or strap.

When our lad is grown up, I'll be glad as can be,
For I'm going to take Ernest in business with me:
And he'll work and be happy—I know he can learn—
I'm the head of a prosperous wrecking concern.

J. E. P.

Communists on the Canadian Campus Are Now Briefed for Their Missions

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

A new, amazing document sets forth the activities and plans of Communists at Canadian universities. It is the report of the Labor Progressive Party University Students' Conference at Toronto last fall, analyzed here by Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, President of Acadia University.

In the report all details of a loyal Red student's behavior in and out of classroom are given. Estimates of infiltration of student clubs like those of the C.C.F. party and the Student Christian Movement and large organizations like the National Federation of Canadian University Students are also made.

As might be expected, the report clearly states that university Communist activity must be under the direct control of the Party. The document would indicate that Communist university student groups exist at McGill, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

WHAT is the strategy of the Communists with regard to our Canadian universities? How is that strategy succeeding?

Answers to these questions may be found in a 14,000-word document entitled "Report of Proceedings of 2nd Annual Conference of L.P.P. University Students, Held at Toronto, September 17-19, 1948." This voluminous report expresses candidly the Communists' own analysis of their present position in the universities of Canada and the varying success of their conspiratorial technique. Incidentally it will give Canadian universities an astonishing view of themselves as seen through Red spectacles.

The report is divided into five parts: (I) "World Situation and its Relation to Campus" (II) "A Program for Student Action"; (III) "For Progressive Student Unity"; (IV) "For the Ideological Leadership of the Party"; and (V) "Build the Party on the Campus".

In the general prologue of Part I. the Canadian universities are represented as controlled by a conspiracy of wealthy fascism, stemming back in some obscure way to a black cabal of bloated financiers in New York.

"Wall Street recruits all the decaying sections of society all over the world, feudal and fascist, the renegades and the Trotskyites, the Tories and the right Social Democrats, the lumpen proletariat and the decayed petty bourgeoisie; those who never had the guts to fight back and those who have grown weary in the struggle. Big Business will bribe, cajole, threaten, indeed will resort to anything in order to prevent the people of the world from winning control over their own destinies, by which alone peace and plenty can be secured . . . . All of these developments have, of course, found expression on the campus . . . . Our universities are being used as tools in the general drive of reaction and fascism . . . . Just as in Germany where the students were among the earliest and strongest supporters of the Nazi régime of terror, so here in our universities have we a potential frankenstein, which can nurture, support, even spearhead the drive to fascism and war in Canada. A notable example of the importance which reaction attaches to youth and student movement is shown by the attempt of U. of T.'s Tory President Smith to capture and prostitute this movement for the ends of reaction . . . . "*

"Hostile" Heads

University administrators will be startled to find themselves represented as hostile, on "class" grounds, to the present large enrolment of veterans:

"Most boards of governors and university presidents look forward to a return to something like the previous *status quo* where education was largely the prerogative of the rich few and where there were always adequate replacements for workers in the poorest paid jobs by allowing only a trickle of worker and farm youth into university by means of economic barriers . . . . Secondly, retrenchment and reaction are reflected in renewed and frantic efforts to maintain the class nature of the Canadian University. The huge influx of veterans meant that too many of the 'wrong kind' of people got to university . . . . "

*Presumably a reference to his prominence in that admirable organization, the Y.M.-C.A.

On the Red Record

The Communist report then proceeds to take stock of the Party's recent activities:

"In the light of this general picture we should now pass on to consider and evaluate our work on the campuses during the past year. A prime issue is that of the right of our public activity on the campus . . . . Perhaps the biggest change is in U.B.C. where the Communist Forum which was functioning *de facto* as a club has now become a properly constituted campus L.P.P. club. In Alberta, party activity continues to centre around the party's activity in the model parliament but as a club has shown signs of growth and vigor. It may be said that the time is approaching when alliances with other political parties on behalf of student needs and progress should be considered. At both U. of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, clubs function openly and actively, as they do at Toronto, McGill and Dawson. Western, McMaster, Queen's, Carleton and Sir George Williams continue to lack open party activity and in all cases this reflects low levels of party activity and the non-existence of student L.P.P. clubs. With the exception of McMaster and Sir George Williams, weak clubs reflect weak city party organizations, and while this is a stumbling block it is also a challenge for better work and coordination with the N.S.C.* The Maritimes, unfortunately, continue to be an unknown quantity. We also have a few comrades at French Canadian universities, but we may anticipate that public activity on these campuses is a long way off."

There follows a study of Communist infiltration into such organizations as the National Conference of Student Veterans (N.C.S.V.): "In N.C.S.V. this has been a struggle almost from the beginning. At the first opportunity the reactionaries used the red bogey to get Comrade Starkey out of the organization . . . . Our party's influence returned to N.C.S.V. more through good luck than good management on our part. Comrades Umansky and Acker, through their position on the veterans' committee of the S.A.C. and under the guidance of the N.S.C., managed to get the N.C.S.V. to convene at Ajax. Unfortunately this party leadership was not public and a red-baiting attack could have been disastrous."

Tough Fight

Similar activity was also undertaken in the National Federation of Canadian University Students (N.F.C.U.S.): "In N.F.C.U.S., Comrade McLean's correct policy over the last couple of years has won, for the present at least, the right of Communist activity in that organization in spite of the most vicious attacks against such a position prior to his being sent to Winnipeg last Christmas . . . . Affiliation with the International Union of Students came under strong attack last year also . . . . "

Part of the current world-wide program of Stalin (while the U.S.S.R.'s war factories are running under full blast and its whole educational system from Grade I to University is based on inculcating a warlike spirit) is to use Communist parties in all non-Communist countries to organize "peace movements" in order to paralyze and befuddle the intended victims. The "Program for Student Action" in Part II is simply a part of the same world-wide technique:

"The key to our program is the Fight for Peace . . . . It is a fight against the war-mongers and pro-fascists who would hurl us into another war to salvage what they can from a rotting society . . . . We fight to expose the professorial and presidential apologists for the Marshall and Abbott plans . . . . We must raise the banner of peace and international solidarity of students . . . . We must overcome a tendency to regard the political work in the classroom as unimportant or impossible. To neglect to be a Communist when in class is to abdicate a very important part of our work."

In building a Communist-led mass movement of students under the banner of peace, the Red program calls for Communist recruiting of the rank and file of other groups, especially the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and the Student Christian Movement:

"C.C.F.-L.P.P. unity is the core and dynamic centre of unity. It provides

*The National Students' Committee, a coordinating Communist committee elected by the Party itself for student mobilization across Canada.

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the base for the general rally of left-wing strength . . . . We must place the emphasis on the winning of the rank and file to our program. By so doing we either force the leadership to enter into the United Front or else expose themselves as the real enemies of unity . . . . We must also take into tactical consideration the already existing conflict between C.C.F. youth and the adult leadership which seeks to dominate and stifle them . . . .

Busy Beavers

"It was felt that aside from the C.C.F. the body with which the greatest degree of unity could be achieved, especially on the peace issue was the Student Christian Movement (S.C.M.). This body includes a large number of genuine left-wingers . . . . This organization has played a good role in support for and participation in the Beaver Brigade* and in leading the campus fight against the shipment of arms to China . . . .

"In general, it was felt that we should all begin immediate preparations for the fullest possible utilization of the Beaver Brigade as the opening demonstration in a peace campaign . . . . that every effort should be made to get the Dean of Canterbury . . . . "

Part IV makes it clear that the phoney "Peace Front" is also to serve as a means of recruiting new Communists:

"Our fight on the ideological front is a fight to expose the bankruptcy of bourgeois ideology and to win students to Marxism . . . . a fight to build our party . . . . We must sell the *Tribune* by the single copy and by subs. We must sell it in meetings, in the classroom . . . . We should see that our university libraries have subscriptions . . . . The student press must be utilized . . . . Our members need to take a leading role in the work of the student press . . . . We must also take part in meetings which present reactionary speakers on the campus, working to expose these spokesmen of imperialism."

In this same Part IV, the dominant revolutionary ideal is at last divulged:

"We must deal with the things that the students are interested in, the topical issues, using them to develop the deeper understanding by students of the main political issues . . . . Wherever these matters are discussed we must strive to make clear their essence and their relation to the needs of students and with world wide fight (*sic*) in which the working class and its allies will destroy the forces of imperialism, and exploitation, and establish socialism."

The technique of landing political fish is developed further:

"Recruiting socials, which are complementary to the individual work of winning students to Marxism, should be held from time to time. In an informal and friendly atmosphere, yet in an organized way, they can acquaint the sympathizer with the reasons why he should belong to the party . . . . Such meetings should be small and need not include the whole club membership."

And Lo, Joe!

Part V of the Report makes it clear that all such Communist activity in the universities must be under the iron control and direction of the Party itself:

"We must note that our campus clubs determine the specific *application* of party policy to student work, but does not change the party's overall policy . . . . The party is responsible for all aspects of party work . . . . *Student work in the university community must receive leadership from the City Committees of the party* . . . . In every case, the city committee should delegate an experienced comrade to pay specific attention to student work."

It is further decreed that the Communist campus clubs are to help another Communist youth racket, the National Federation of Labor Youth (N.F.L.Y.):

"The N.F.L.Y. is an independent youth organization, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism; it is a youth arm of the party . . . . In particular, the party on the campus and its members can give valuable assistance to the work of developing the high school movement in the N.F.L.Y."

From the foregoing excerpts from a voluminous document, it is clear that there are militant Communist "nuclei" on the campus at McGill, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver; that a "peace movement" is this year's front racket, both to help Stalin and to recruit for the Party; and that they have made some inroads into the C.C.F. and the S.C.M. and have conspired in other student organizations.

It is amusing to note that while they try to stir up "C.C.F. youth" against the stifling "adult leadership" of that party, the young Communists themselves are subject in all their activities to the far more rigid authority of their own adult party leaders. They talk glibly about "a democratic, militant, spontaneous movement on the part of youth"; but when we examine their program we find that even in their thinking they cannot vary a hair's breadth from the Stalinist party line:

"Our study of the party should make clear that the club is the fundamental unit of the party* . . . . We should deal with the theories of American exceptionalism and Browderism. We should study the Yugoslav departure from Marxism . . . . The necessity for the party consciousness and discipline must be understood."

In the forefront of the document is its glorification of "the peoples of the Soviet Union and the New Democracies who are proving in action that socialism and planned economies work". Needless to say, there is no mention of the part played in those planned economies of political police and concentration camps, nor of the great gulf separating the millionaire Communist minority from the enslaved and impoverished masses of workers and peasants. Least of all do the ambitious Canadian Communists divulge the fact that on October 2, 1940, while Stalin was still peacefully furnishing his ally Hitler with vast quantities of war supplies, an edict (still in force) imposed prohibitive fees on all Soviet education beyond Grade VII, thus making the high schools and universities of the U.S.S.R. largely a preserve for the children of Communist brass-hats and Party plutocrats.

*This is a group of young Canadians who spent last summer working as volunteers on Communist construction in Eastern Europe.

*In other words, the so-called "L.P.P. Club" is the official Communist "cell" on the campus.

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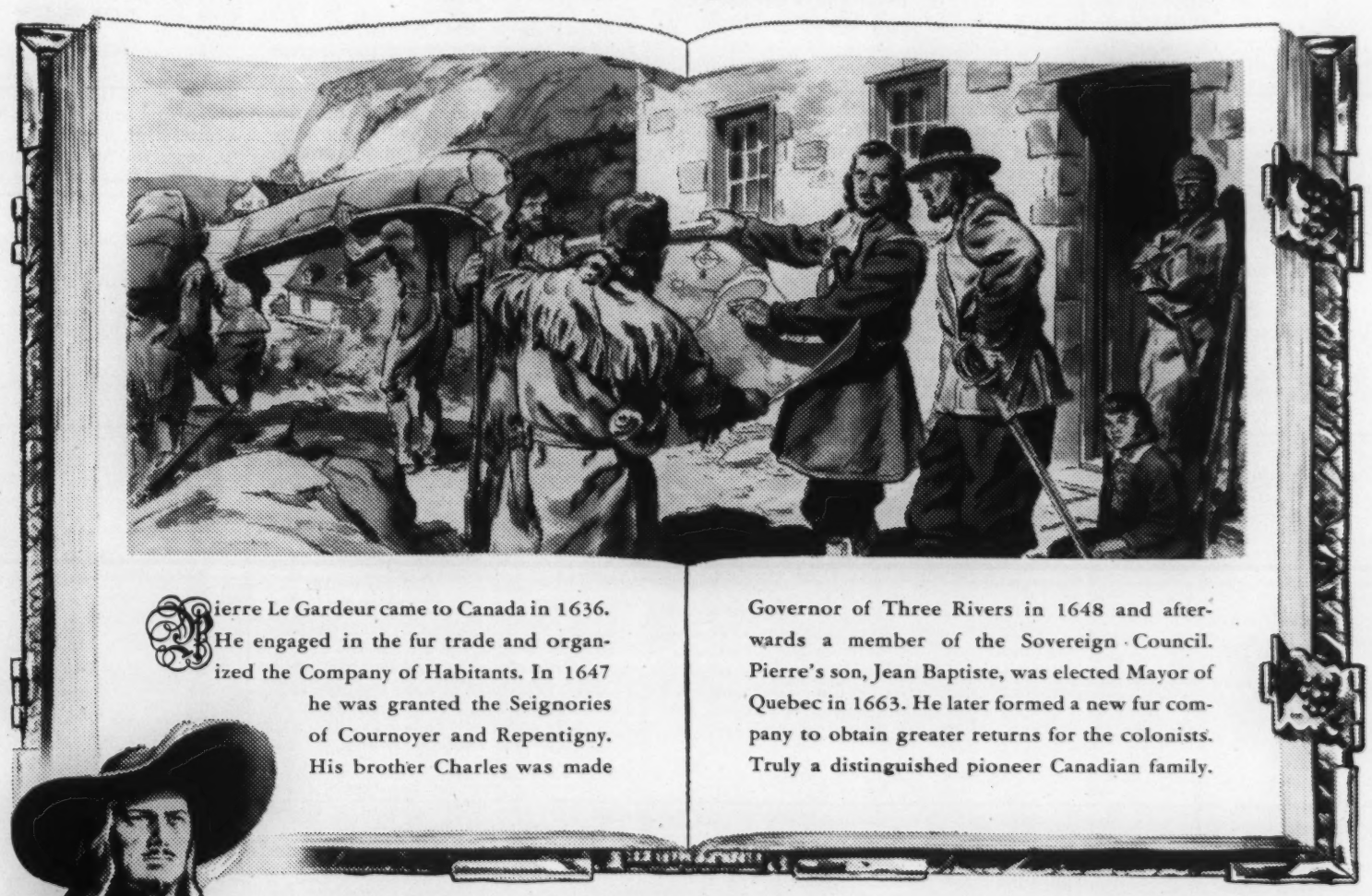

Pierre Le Gardeur came to Canada in 1636. He engaged in the fur trade and organized the Company of Habitants. In 1647 he was granted the Seignories of Cournoyer and Repentigny. His brother Charles was made Governor of Three Rivers in 1648 and afterwards a member of the Sovereign Council. Pierre's son, Jean Baptiste, was elected Mayor of Quebec in 1663. He later formed a new fur company to obtain greater returns for the colonists. Truly a distinguished pioneer Canadian family.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Critics of Truman's Costly Program Get the Public's Cold Shoulder

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE "biggest show on earth" for Washingtonians will be the inauguration ceremonies for President Truman and Vice President Barkley next Thursday.

Almost every State in the Union will be represented in the Inaugural Parade from Congress to the White House and it will have a horse-drawn steam circus calliope, said to be the only one of its kind in America.

During the war years, the inaugurals were of less spectacular nature, but this time, the city is going all out to swear in the President of the nation in a manner fitting his office. He has already been accorded anticipated cooperation from the 81st Congress. The Administration won out in efforts to curb powers of the House Rules Committee to bottle up legislation. House and Senate are speeding through legislation to double the President's pay.

The Congress has been largely preoccupied with the detailed business of organization, appointing committees, receiving new bills — about 2,000 in already — and preparing for action under the restored Democratic control.

The dismembered and battle-weary Republican Party, still wondering what hit it in the Presidential elections, has reorganized in Congress under the leadership of Senator Taft. G.O.P. Senators and Congressmen are gearing themselves for vigorous opposition to seemingly overwhelming Administration forces. The former G.O.P. House Leader, Representative Halleck of Indiana, shot the opening blast at the Truman Program with a charge that it will cost the government $12 billion a year.

In his State of the Union message, Mr. Truman has asked for legislation promised in his election campaign. He has presented to Congress one of the largest peacetime budgets in history. The G.O.P. has already revealed some of its strategy as the "opposition" party in Congress. It will bear down on the fairly obvious fact that the government costs will continue to grow, and will soar if the Truman plan is enacted. Government costs would have skyrocketed if Governor Dewey had been elected and the reforms he promised had been enacted. Then it would have been the Democratic tack to pound on the high-cost-of-government theme.

G.O.P. leaders believe that they can at least slow down, if not sink, the Truman program. They expect to have some help from Southern Democrats who in recent years formed the anti-Roosevelt and anti-Truman coalition. On the other hand, there is a Republican element in Congress that is trying to give a Progressive "new look" to the party, and they can be expected to favor Democratic legislation that they believe in the public interest.

This group, dubbed the "Young Turks" and headed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, failed to wrest leadership from Senator Taft of Ohio, but their influence will be important in the new Congress. Among them are highly regarded legislators like Senators Baldwin and Flanders, and the very Liberal Senator Morse of Oregon.

In the first test of Democratic strength in the new House, the old Republican - Southern Democratic group had no effect. It was a union of Truman Democrats and progressive Republicans that was in the saddle.

The old-line Republican leaders will hammer away at the problem of "big government." They draw a parallel between the new Truman administration and the first Franklin D. Roosevelt administration of 16 years ago. They claim that plans for economy are being thrown overboard. But Harry Truman has indicated that he will strive for economy. He has set a $15 billion limit on defence spendings. He has taken a bold step and asked for additional taxation to meet higher governmental costs.

Expansion Ahead

Yet an analysis of his State of the Union message shows clearly that government functions will continue to expand, and all expansion will cost money and require more personnel. The projects designed to improve living conditions for the American people which Mr. Truman requested, but which will inevitably cost money, include:

Expansion of social security to millions of workers; public medicine and health legislation; greater public support for education; federal aid for public housing; more public power lines and further rural electrification.

More river valley developments after the Tennessee Valley authority model; the Civil Rights program and the fair employment practices; extension of existing credit controls; new controls on speculation in commodity markets; extension of export controls.

Continuity of authority to allocate transport facilities; authorization to allocate and issue priorities for key commodities; continuation of rent controls; standby power to impose price ceilings on scarce commodities used in industry or affecting the cost of living; standby power to limit "unjustified" wage increases.

Critics claim that in asking for these powers, the President has made no estimate of the number of people who would have to be added to the government payroll to put them into effect.

Senator Byrd of Virginia, as chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal spending, has long been a critic of government spending and of high government payrolls. He has been a "voice howling in the wilderness," according to his supporters. His voice, currently, has been stilled virtually to a whisper.

Unalarmed Public

According to the Truman election returns, the public is not too fearful of dangers in increased government spending. It is actually popular, especially with people getting the jobs, and it appears to be politically wise. There is even talk going around Washington that the minority party, on this question of federal spending and hiring, may even take a page out of the Truman book, if it can get back into power. Mr. Truman bases his appeal for new legislation on the grounds of providing security against poverty, unemployment, sickness and old age. This is a popular appeal, because it offers some hope for protection against the ills that afflict all, particularly the economically less fortunate.

The voters, it would also appear, are less impressed with Republican claims that social legislation will cut down individual initiative and constantly increase reliance on the government.

Administration critics point out that a continuation of governmental inroads into social security legislation will lead only to socialism or statism, call it what you wish.

Most Americans cherish their individual right to become millionaires. They saw the World War II demonstration that a "free enterprise" democracy can defeat totalitarianism and that lesson is fresh in their minds. Yet fears of another depression, and the first signs of a slight recession, or even a drop in prices or evidence of unemployment, can change the thinking of people who went through the last economic debacle.

The fact is that the United States government already is engaged in several "socialistic" projects. During the war years, this was particularly true.

President Truman recommended in his State of the Union message that the government might have to build and operate steel mills if the shortage of steel continues. He did not limit this action to steel, in asking Congress for such "socialistic" authority. Mr. Truman charged that the Big Business lobbies ruled the 80th "do-nothing" Congress. Now Administration critics have put the shoe on the other foot. They contend that organized labor and farm groups, who claim they won the election, are seeking to take over Washington. Veteran organizations have plans under way for a veterans' bonus, which would require a lot of money.

Anti-administration forces go so far as to claim that ever-increasing expenditures of government money and the drain on the taxpayer will drive industry to the wall. If industry fails, they gloomily point out, government will have to take over.

Perhaps Mr. Truman prefers to follow the reasoning of a citizen who complained because the newspapers headlined the President's economic message with: "Truman calls for four billion in New Taxes." He said: "That may be a newspaper corporation's reaction to his proposals, but it is hardly the reaction of the common folk who express their will in elections.

"For, to every-day Americans, the promise of a better social security program, national health insurance, a realistic minimum wage, housing, a civil rights program, an attempt to restrain inflation and avoid depression—these are the substances of the message, and taxes are the means by which we pay the bill for what we want. The real story is the progress in human rights and welfare this program represents, not a relatively small increase in taxes to pay for it."

If that sentiment is universal, Mr. Truman may continue to have a clear track with his program in the 81st Congress.

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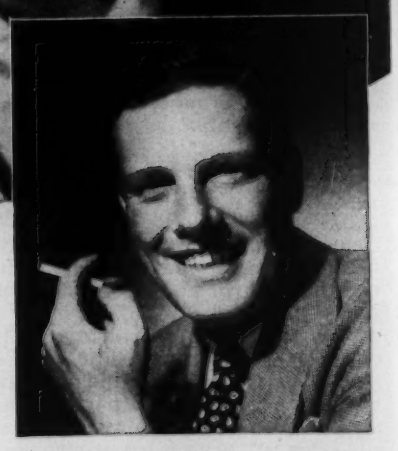

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Canadians Should Make First Use Of Country's History Material

MY AUNT in Brantford has sent me a copy of SATURDAY NIGHT with J. E. Parsons' excellent review of my "Champlain" (S.N., Nov. 27). Since this seems to me unusually perceptive and understanding, as well as laudatory, I want to tell you of my own appreciation.

I have often wondered why Canadian writers have not made more use of the rich stores of material available on Canada's early history. The magnificent series of the Champlain Society has hardly been tapped by popularizers. How many Canadians know of the extraordinary achievements of La Vérendrye, and of Mackenzie, the first white man to cross the North American continent north of the Gulf country? There is no adequate biography of the astounding La Salle. Champlain is a case in point; a Canadian should have written his biography, but a Canadian didn't. (To be sure, I have some hereditary rights; my father was a Canadian, and I spent some years in school in Brantford, and I still have close ties with Brantford and Toronto.)

Ithaca, N.Y. MORRIS BISHOP
Department of Romance Literatures, Cornell University.

Moth and Candle

I HAD hoped that SATURDAY NIGHT, one of the most civilized and enlightened journals that I see these days, would not succumb to the war psychosis which is sweeping this continent. It was with reluctance that Canada took part in the last war—a feeling which the Prime Minister expressed in the House shortly before the war; but our allegiance to the Crown made participation an obligation. We have no quarrel with Russia. Why should we tie ourselves to the American chariot? "War between the United States and the U.S.R.R.", writes Dr. L. M. Gould, during the war U.S. Chief of Arctic Section of Army Airforce Intelligence, "might mean the end of civilization. Certainly it would mean the end of Canada." Why imitate the moth and the candle?

Edmonton, Alberta. CHAS. H. HUESTIS

Danish-Trained

MISS KAREN BULOW calls my attention to an error, for which I am responsible, in the letter from the Canadian Handicrafts Guild (S.N., Dec. 11). I spoke of her being a "pupil" of the C.H.G. Weaving School, whereas she had taken her weaver's training in Denmark before coming to that school. Throughout the years of her independent business, the Guild has continued to encourage and help her in any way within its power, including her in all relevant exhibition plans, recommending pupils to her, etc., because of her outstanding originality and taste.

ALICE M. S. LIGHTHALL
Westmount, Que.

Power Shortage

UNFORTUNATELY I missed your earlier comments on what I said about the power shortage in the Carleton by-election. But I must say something about the editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT of Dec. 25.

In our campaign in Carleton, the main points we made on the power shortage were: (a) that, in the election of 1943, Mr. Drew had promised "immediate cancellation" of the Des Joachims agreement, and "prompt steps to develop Ottawa River power so that the people at whose very door it had been placed would benefit first from it;" (b) that he had not fulfilled either promise. The agreement has never been cancelled, nor amended by so much as a comma. As for the "prompt steps:" from August 17, 1943, when Mr. Drew took office, till September 12, 1945, in Mr. Drew's own words, "nothing happened," except some conversations with Mr. Godbout and Mr. Duplessis. From September 12, 1945, till February 18, 1948, in your own words, "the record does not prove that work was pushed forward with the utmost speed."

You say: "Mr. Drew may . . . be forgiven, surely, for failing to foresee, in 1945, that power demands were going up and not down." On October 12, 1945, Mr. Drew wrote Mr. Duplessis: "The Hydro-Electric Power Commission is anxious to proceed with work at the Des Joachim (sic) site immediately. This has become urgently necessary because of the power situation which we now face in Ontario. Having examined all the facts relating to this matter, I am sure that it is desirable for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to proceed without delay." Mr. Drew seems himself to have cut the ground from under your excuse for him.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Right to Travel

IT MAY be that no one has, as you say in the editorial dealing with the Patterson case (S.N., Dec. 25), an inalienable right to travel to another country. But isn't that one of the ideals we are striving for in One World? Mr. Bevin himself stated this as his ideal in foreign affairs only a year or so ago.

You go on to say that either Mr. Patterson or the local organization which sponsored him might have communicated beforehand with the Canadian immigration authorities and obtained from them an idea whether or not he would be admitted. This does not happen to be the way these things are normally done in a country of our free and democratic institutions. Fortunately we do not have here the custom of police registration for all citizens and the procedure you suggested smacks very much of this tradition.

Are we to consult beforehand with our police and security officials before we make any plans for travel anywhere? Your remedy, it seems to me, is one designed to bring about the very situation we would all like very much to avoid—*i.e.*, a police state. At what point is a man to decide whether or not his credentials are such that he must obtain a "political clearance" before travelling? When he is a union official, a member of a political party which does not believe in "free enterprise", devotee of vegetarianism or free love, or pacifism?

Toronto, Ont. K. G. HAINES

Editorial Note: If this were actually One World it would be possible for Canada and other nations to adopt and practise many "ideals" which at present, just because it is not One World, are a little too dangerous.

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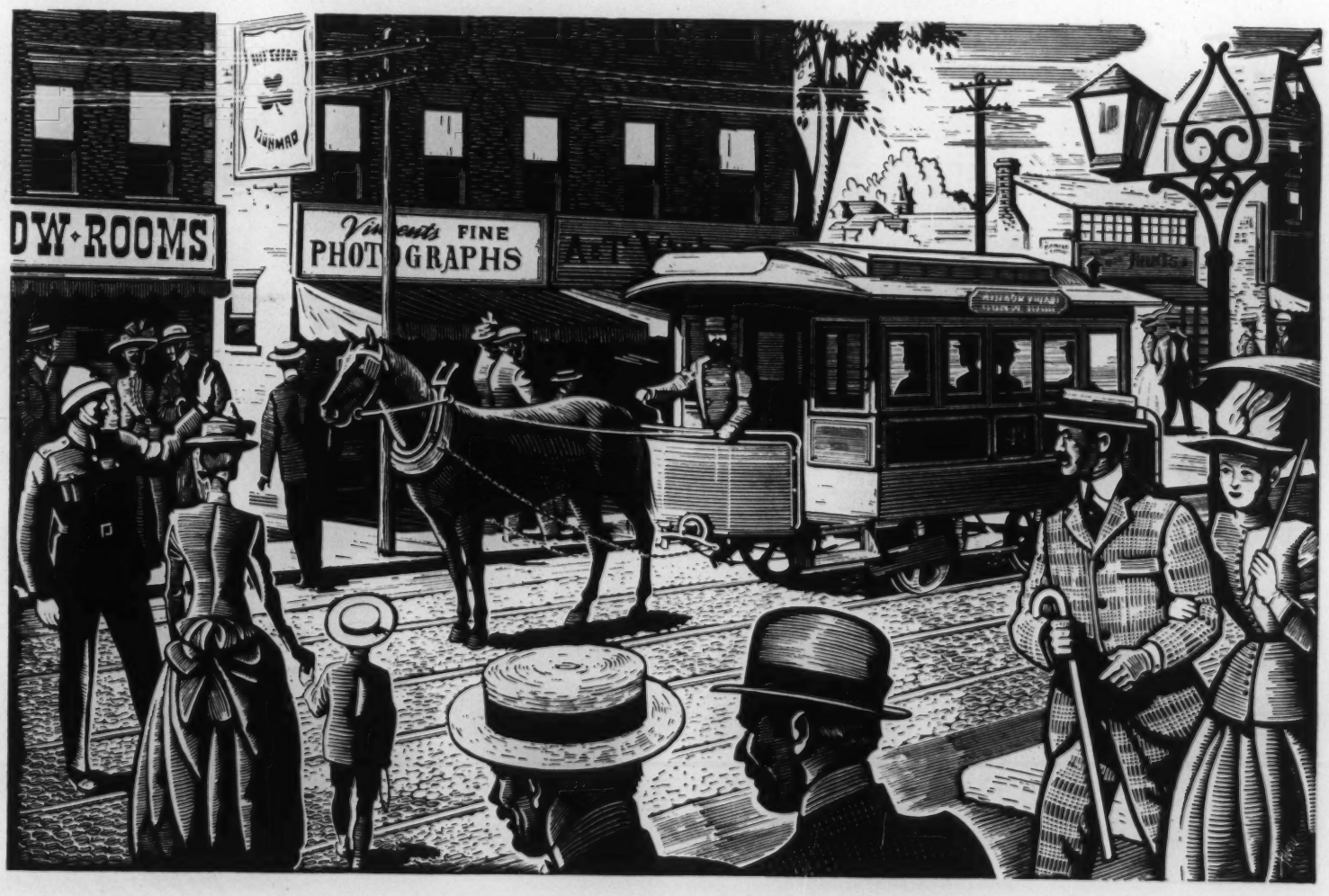

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LONDON LETTER

Free False Teeth And Glasses So Britons Rush To Get Them

By P.O'D.

London.

MANY years ago in Montreal I knew an old gentleman who had a passion for sales. He never could resist bidding, whether he really wanted the thing or not. One day I met him bearing away his latest prize—a red wig.

"What in the world are you going to do with that?" I asked.

"I don't know yet," he said, "but I couldn't let it go, it was so cheap".

For somewhat similar reasons every second person in this country will in a few years' time be wearing glasses and upper and lower sets of false teeth. The things are cheaper than cheap. They are actually being given away—by the State. And now nearly everyone you meet has just got or is getting them. You begin to wonder how the population managed either to see or to eat before a paternal Socialism furnished them with these artificial aids.

It must be admitted that as yet there isn't a lot to exercise the teeth on. In view of the size of newspapers there isn't even very much to read. Perhaps the government will get around to all that in time. Just now it is worrying about the size of the bill.

When the free dental service was established as part of the new National Health scheme, dentists like doctors were inclined to fight shy of it. Then it was realized that the shrewd lads who had joined up were making a packet. They were doing a land-office business, and dentistry, unlike doctoring, is paid by the job and not by a flat capitation fee. Now dentists are rushing in with such enthusiasm that there are hardly any left for such public services as dental work in schools. They are going where the money is.

Nearly £60,000,000

There are quite a few dentists who are making about £1,000 a month, and plenty who are doing £5,000 a year or better. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the cost of the free dental service, originally estimated at about £7 millions a year, is really running at nearly £60 millions. Something obviously has to be done about it.

Much the same position exists in the matter of spectacles, though opticians are not cashing in to anything like the same extent. Before the National Health Service the annual output of spectacles used to be about four million pairs; now it is about double. And the cost of the optical service is put at around £20 millions a year. It would probably be even higher if it were possible to meet the demand for lenses. But there is not enough machinery to do the grinding or enough skilled workmen to use it, if it could be increased.

So far there is no suggestion that the government will cut down on the supply of spectacles, though that may have to come, too. The whole Health Service is costing so much more than it was ever expected or intended to cost that even the Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, is said to be greatly worried about it. And he is not a man to be easily frightened by the thought of all the taxpayer's money he is spending. Whether he is really worried or not, there is little doubt that Sir Stafford Cripps is. He has to find the money.

Institute of Recorded Sound

The British Film Institute, which has been in existence for a good many years, is now established as a national institution, with governors appointed by Mr. Herbert Morrison, and in enjoyment of a Treasury grant. This is to enable it to achieve more fully its avowed purpose of encouraging the development of the art of the film, to promote its use as a record of contemporary life, and to build up the film library as a comprehensive collection of significant films.

On similar lines, though as yet without Treasury support, an attempt is being made to establish an Institute of Recorded Sound. It would be chiefly a library of phonograph records, going back even to the early efforts of Edison. There are already in this country some very extensive and valuable collections of the kind. It is hoped that these may be acquired or borrowed by the new Institute for preservation and for the use of students—and only students. With such a collection every care must be taken.

The immense interest and value of a collection of this kind is so obvious that it is surprising it should not have been established before as a national institution. Happily the prospects for the new Institute are excellent. It has been promised support by the Ministry of Education, the B.B.C., the great recording companies, and the Arts Council.

Efforts are already being made to find suitable quarters in the West End. Hopes are confidently expressed that the collection will soon contain some 200,000 records. And this, of course, would be only a start. Perhaps in time it will also, like the Film Institute, get a Treasury grant. It should.

Clubs Doubling Up

Many of London's clubs closed down for the Christmas holidays. Like the hotels they find it costs too much to stay open—thanks to the Wages Catering Act, which has enormously increased the holiday pay of staff. So nobody is better off. Everybody, in fact, is worse off, including the staff. One more reminder to our Socialist rulers that there is always a limit to what the traffic will bear. When it is passed, the traffic stops.

What a good many clubs did was to double up—the St. James's Club, for instance, going over to White's, and members of the Naval and Military going to the Guards. For the Easter holidays this will be reversed.

It is a sensible and friendly arrangement, but nothing like so pleasant as dropping into your own club, where everything is as familiar to you as it is in your own home. In someone else's club, however warm the welcome, you are still a stranger. Sad to think of all the London clubmen who will be reduced to spending holidays at home.

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It's The Royal Navy's Last Prize Money

By DAVID ENGLAND

The ancient custom of distributing prize money is shortly to be enacted in Britain for the last time. About £5,250,000 will be divided among the Royal Navy, Royal Marines and some members of the R.A.F.

A BILL for the distribution of prize money out of the proceeds of prizes captured during the war has been given its first reading in the British House of Commons. It is hoped to distribute the sum now available, about £5,250,000, early in 1949. Men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines and some members of the Royal Air Force as well, will benefit.

The British government has already announced that this is to be the last time prize money is to be distributed, as with modern methods of warfare the system is considered to be outmoded. Thus passes a custom which has existed since the Middle Ages, and which, for centuries, was the chief factor in keeping the Navy adequately manned. The crews put up with the terrible conditions of living, floggings, and poor food in the hope of sharing rich prizes, and getting wealthy quickly.

Sometimes they did attain riches quickly. What is perhaps the most extraordinary example occurred during the Seven Years' War. In 1762 the "Active" and "Favourite", cruising off Cadiz, had the luck to capture the Spanish treasure ship "Hermione", by far the richest prize of the conflict. She was valued at no less than £544,648. 1s. 6d., equal in these days to at least two millions. After deducting expenses, and the money payable to the Admiral and Commodore, who were not present at the interception, the captains of the two ships each received £65,000, the lieutenants £13,000, warrant officers £4,330, petty officers £1,800 and seamen £484. This at a time when the average working man's wage was a shilling a day.

Elizabethan seamen also drew large sums in prize money. Perhaps the easiest instance of the capture of treasure occurred during Drake's voyage round the world: "We went to a certain port called Tarapaca where, being landed, we found by the sea a Spaniard lying asleep, who had by him 13 bars of silver which weighed 4,000 ducats Spanish. We took the silver and left the man."

Drake, indeed, did very well out of his round-the-world voyage, for when his gallant, battered little ship made her home port, she had on board two million golden ducats' worth of jewels, silver and gold.

So profitable became this business of seizing the enemy's merchant vessels in time of war, that private individuals often sought permission of the government to provide, fit out, man and sail vessels at their own expense for the purpose of seeking prizes. These adventurers were called privateers, but in reality were often little more than glorified pirates.

The English, however, were not the only ones to roam the sea in this way, for it is stated that between 1793 and 1814, when the British were almost constantly at war with France, French privateers or corsairs captured 10,871 English ships worth, with their cargoes, over £100,000,000.

As was to be expected, seamen very often squandered their money in the traditional seaman's manner, on women and wine, and there were plenty ready to sponge upon them or swindle them.

A notice displayed in the eighteenth century in the Port of London ran: "Forgery of Prize Orders—At the last Assizes for the county of Cumberland, held at Carlisle, John Townshend was convicted of forging an order and certificate to obtain the prize money due to one Isaac Banks, seaman. He was also found guilty of uttering forged orders to obtain prize money in the name of Henry Banks and was sentenced to be hanged."

Townshend had been in the habit of assuring marines and seamen that he could readily get their money from the authorities, and after getting their orders, he forged a certificate to complete his purpose. In one case he obtained £40 and gave the seaman only £5. The culprit finished his career on the gallows at Carlisle.

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SONG FOR SWEETNESS RATHER THAN SUCCESS

HOW small the waves that reach the land!
How thin and pale with running . . .
They lollop up the yellow sand
Where twenty gulls are sunning;

How sweetly, tunefully, they mourn,
The vessels sunk or missing,
And then, all delicately forlorn,
Repeat the dirge with hissing;

How softly, musically they grieve
For wrecks and great gales blowing . . .
And then disconsolately leave,
And gentle is their going!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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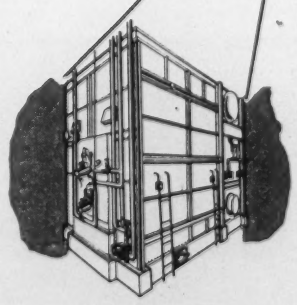

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LIGHTER SIDE

Give Us Time

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERY Canadian in middle life remembers the type of after-dinner speech that used to be current before World War I. The speaker made a leisurely survey of the Canadian scene—which he identified exclusively with Canadian scenery—and wound up in a silence broken only by the restless scraping of chairlegs, with references to our rich natural resources, our splendid heritage and our honored place in the glorious Empire of which we form a part.

Every after-dinner speaker knew this speech by heart and so did every after-dinner listener. Fruity with generalizations, it was as sustaining as good steamed pudding and it produced in the end the same sort of gentle stupefaction. It was always addressed grandly to Canada and the implication, so far as there was any implication, was that a visitor to Canadian shores would discover rivers, prairies, maple-trees, Imperial sentiment and every other listed feature except Canadians.

Those days, however, are gone for good. The after-dinner speaker no longer rises luminous and benevolent through the cigar smoke to soothe his listeners with platitudes. Instead he bolts up on the heels of the chairman's introduction to tell us that we are dour and unimaginative (if English) and parochial, sensitive and self-centred (if French); also that we are conservative, puritanical, smug, colonial-minded, and above everything else, dull.

The after-dinner speakers aren't the only ones. The radio commentators too are beginning to make a study of Canadians. One of them announced recently that Canada was "a dull, dry desert" and that as a nation we were "spiritually constipated." A second, an Englishman this time, pointed out that we were astonishingly lacking in self-criticism. A third, a Canadian returning to his country after an absence of twenty years, struck at first a more traditional note. He began by reviewing the Canadian Scene (*i.e.*, the Canadian scenery) from East to West and then came back again from West to East, and everywhere he found it as grand, ennobling and admirable as ever. It was just when he had his foot on the gang-plank in Quebec that he turned back to point out that our Canadian manners were bad and our Canadian use of English even worse.

THIS was all the more disconcerting because over the years we Canadians had begun to feel some stirrings of national consciousness. We had our war efforts, the Statute of Westminster, Sir Frederick Banting, the School of Seven and at least twenty submitted designs for a Canadian National flag. In addition we had the Canadian Authors Association with its tendency to bend over Canadian literature as encouragingly as a mother over her child's first compositions. We may not have learned to think of ourselves with high national pride—which is a good piece further along the road—but at least we had arrived at the stage of thinking of ourselves at all. Having emerged, we are now invited to take a good, sharp look at ourselves and to recognize that far from being bright and promising as we had hoped we are dull, conservative and spiritually constipated.

Are dullness and conservatism inseparable? And are both an inescapable part of our Canadian inheritance? Two incidents, both a little blurred by their passage through time, have come down to me from my own Canadian ancestry. One is of a female ancestor who when offered a piece of pie took it and hung it on a nail for future use. The other is of a male ancestor who drowned while crossing the St. Lawrence. Before sinking below the ice, however, he removed his cuff-links, stickpin, gold watch and the papers from his coat pocket and put them in his tall hat, which he placed upside down on the ice. He then sank below the surface, committing his soul to his Maker and his worldly affairs to his stove-pipe hat. . . . Both these incidents indicate a conservatism that is striking rather than dull, and both are Canadian.

Granted that Canadian conservatism may have lost its picturesqueness over the years, is there still any evidence that our conservatism is duller than anybody else's?

"A visit to the Immigration Office maintained by the United States government in any of our large cities will tell us the painful truth that thousands of young Canadians have become so fed up with the emotional caution of their elders that they are leaving Canada in droves," Mr. Hugh MacLennan said recently in a luncheon address before the Toronto Canadian Club.

It is a reasonable guess, however, that if anyone were actually to investigate this situation in the United States Immigration Department he would find that for one Canadian who had rushed away from the emotional caution of his elders, four hundred and ninety-nine were unemotionally looking for better-paid jobs. The four hundred and ninety-nine, if they were bright, would recognize that dullness and conservatism flourish everywhere but a thicker pay envelope helps absorb the shock. These too are painful truths, but they belong in the field of national economics rather than of national psychology.

IT IS ALL very well for our critics to urge us to throw off our emotional caution and be reckless and gay. The trouble is they don't explain how we are to go about it.

Alcohol would seem to be the natural solution. But Canadians already absorb, if not more hard liquor than is good for them, at least a good deal more than is needed for conviviality. There is of course mandatory dancing in the street, but this can easily turn out to be as joyless an exercise as the folk-dances performed by community-minded people in rented halls. In fact, almost any program of organized cheerfulness will only add embarrassment to our natural dourness and conservatism.

Maybe the best thing would be for the critics to leave us alone and let us get over our troubles by ourselves. We're still at the awkward age and it is very confusing to a young nation to have so many people telling it what to do. We are told we should join Western Union as a guarantee of peace and avoid Western Union as a breeder of wars; to help with the air-lift and to do nothing whatever about the air-lift which is none of our business; to avoid the influence of the United States and strengthen the tie with Great Britain; to break away from the stultifying influence of the Mother Country and throw in our lot with the United States; to go right; to go left; and for Heaven's sake to try and brighten up and not be so dull and conservative.

Conflicting influences of this sort, combined with nagging criticism, have a very bad effect on young children and it is doubtful if they are of much benefit to young nations. Fortunately Canada is a pretty robust nation and the only unhappy effects she seems to have suffered so far are a slight deepening of emotional caution at by-elections and a tendency to stammer over embarrassing situations (*e.g.*, the recognition of Israel).

Maybe we'll get over these too if people will only let us alone.

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RADICAL SUGGESTION

THE council committee chamber of Vancouver City Hall is "decorated" with paintings of all the mayors since incorporation in 1886. There is not an Adonis in the lot.

Alderman Laura Jamieson, who represents the C.C.F. on the council, has taken strong objection to the "bewhiskered and handle-barred moustached visages," and suggests that they be replaced by district maps.

She does not make an exception for Mayor Lyle Telform, who was once Vancouver's leading exponent of C.C.E.-ism, but who was cast into the wilderness by his former fervid admirers some years ago. The Pioneers and the Native Sons are much annoyed at Alderman Jamieson's radical suggestion.

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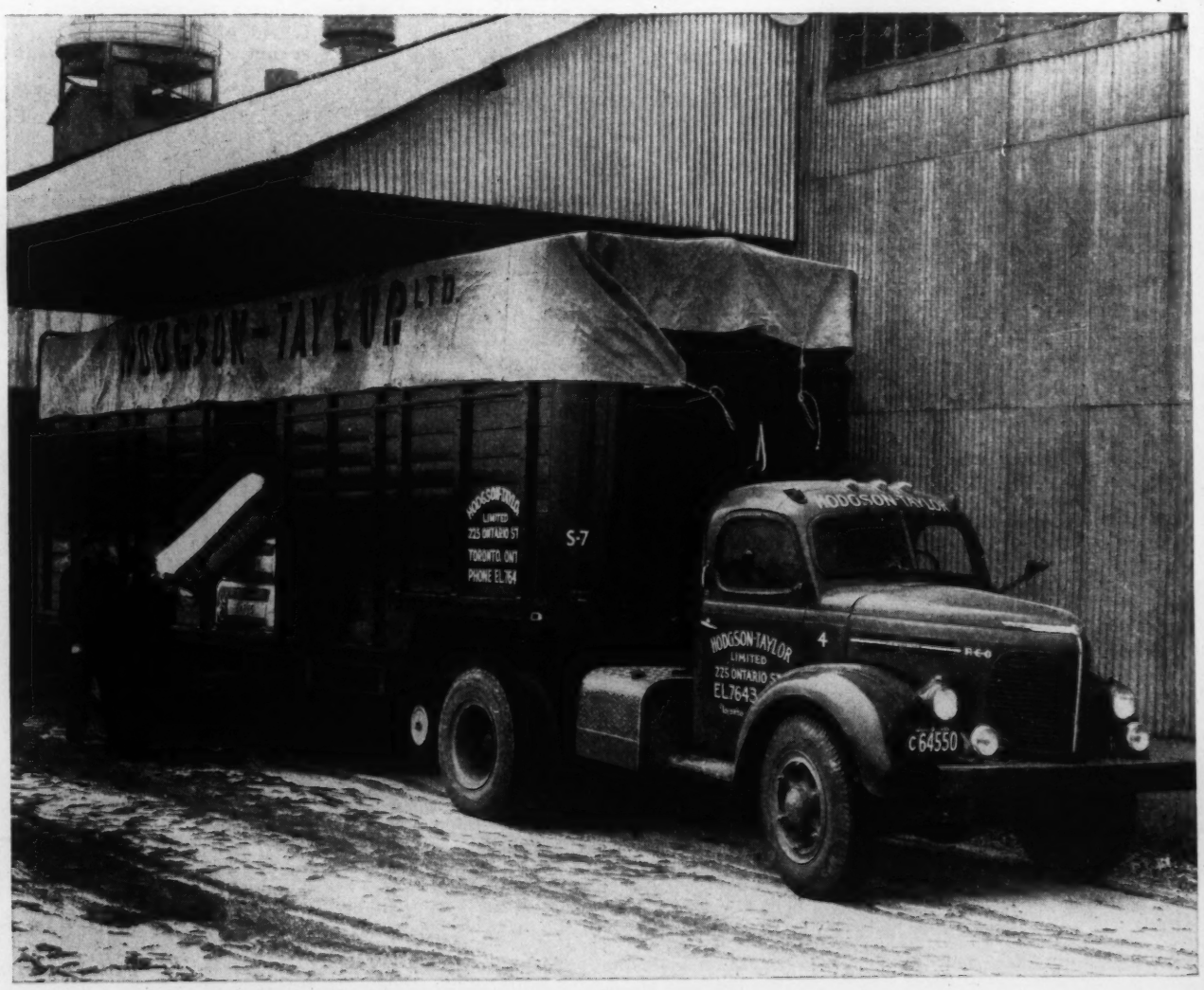

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THE WORLD TODAY

Will U.S. Policy Now Revert To Uncertainty And Argument?

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THERE are many indications, other than the removal from the control levers of the firm hand of George Marshall, that American foreign policy is about to enter a new phase. And that is something which will affect the whole world, and not least of all Canada.

It is believed that Mr. Truman would have kept Marshall as Secretary of State had the latter's health permitted. But it is not certain that Marshall would have stayed for long even in that case.

There were clear signs before the election that Mr. Truman was being urged by his advisers to take up the traditional role of the president in guiding foreign policy, and also to introduce more "flexibility" than the military group in the State Department, which had been handling policy towards Russia, had employed during the past year or more. This was strikingly evidenced in the idea for a visit by Chief Justice Vinson to Stalin, conceived in the White House last fall and planned for public announcement before Marshall had been told about it.

Truman Taking Over

Now enjoying new prestige after being elected in his own name, and with his party in control of Congress, it is entirely likely that Mr. Truman will be even more determined to take a hand in foreign policy. It had been reported by reliable Washington correspondents that while he wanted to keep Marshall, Mr. Truman was determined that Under-Secretary Lovett should go. Lovett has been generally considered along with Marshall and Forrestal as one of the ablest men in the administration. He was personally chosen and highly-valued by Marshall. He had, however, in the Secretary's absence last fall, the unpleasant task of strongly opposing the Vinson trip and Truman's reversal of the State Department's acceptance of the Bernadotte proposals for Palestine, and this was resented in the White House.

Had his trusted assistant been taken from him, or faced animosity from the White House, Marshall himself probably would not have stayed for long. There is a good deal more to the change taking place than Marshall's ill-health which might have been restored by a couple of months' rest.

President Truman affirms that there will be no change in policy, and categorically refutes the interpretation given by Jay Franklin in the current issue of *Life* magazine of the attitude displayed by Truman and his White House advisers towards foreign policy, in talks on the campaign train.

Franklin, a former State Department aide and latterly a journalist, who had frequent contacts with President Roosevelt and in whom, as Sumner Welles states, "the president, I know, had great confidence," was called in to help on Truman's campaign speeches and has been credited with some success. In constant discussion with the president's confidants on the train he must have had an exceptional opportunity to learn their views.

A "Softer" Policy?

Not having seen the article in the original yet, I cannot judge to what extent it represents a breach of confidence. But it would seem that, to sever such a valuable connection with the White House, Franklin must have felt very strongly on the subject of a change in foreign policy.

Franklin bases his piece on more than talks with White House aides. He claims "several conversations with President Truman." From these he concluded that Mr. Truman was going to take direction of foreign policy out of the hands of Marshall, Forrestal and Vandenberg and handle it himself, and also that he was going to take a "softer" line towards Russia. Mr. Truman says that all this is "absolutely untrue" and that he never talked privately with Franklin. Perhaps *privately* needs underlining.

It may well be that Mr. Truman and his circle of advisers have not consciously changed the *aims* of United States policy towards Russia, but it is reasonably clear that there is to be a change in method, in means and in men. And this is bringing a change in atmosphere in Washington, most ominously in the fading away of the bi-partisan or non-partisan support for foreign policy.

For example, it is reported by the able correspondent of the New York *Times*, James Reston, who has close connections with Senator Vandenberg, that Marshall recommended this leader of Republican bi-partisanism as his successor. It was Vandenberg more than anyone else who carried a Republican-dominated Congress solidly along behind Marshall's policy for the past two years. To retain his non-partisan position Vandenberg refused to run for the Republican nomination for the presidency and took little part in the election contest.

There was precedent for the appointment of a Republican to such a post—supposed to be above politics, as Marshall has kept it—in Roosevelt's appointment of Stimson and Knox as Secretaries of War and Navy in 1940. Certainly it would have been a dramatic affirmation of the non-partisan foreign policy.

Another possibility open to Mr. Truman, and the most generally favored one in recent speculation was the appointment of Averell Harriman. As Lend-Lease administrator, ambassador to Moscow during the war and to London after the war, and more lately European coordinator of the Marshall Plan, Harriman was admirably fitted by experience for the job. He has, moreover, the confidence of both parties.

Instead the choice has fallen on Dean Acheson. Mr. Acheson's qualifications are four years' experience as an Assistant-secretary and two years as Under-secretary of State, between 1941-47. He has also been chairman of the section of the Hoover Committee on Reorganization of the Executive Branch dealing with the State Department, so has just completed a lengthy study of the reorganization needed in his department. Beyond this he is a staunch party Democrat and a personal friend of the president.

He is not, however, a Marshall. General Marshall's unassailable integrity and the high respect in which he has been held by the American public, Congress and foreign governments (and I venture to include the Soviets there, no matter what their propagandists may say) have been an invaluable aid in carrying through his policy. Acheson has come immediately under bitter attack.

His attitude is questioned as being inclined to appeasement of the Soviets. He is shown to have been a friend of the Hiss brothers, having retained Alger Hiss as his executive assistant after Chambers' warning to the Department in 1939, through the war years, and having Donald Hiss as a partner in his law firm.

Acheson's Connections

Turning up files only two and a quarter years old I find that some Washington correspondents were at that time naming Acheson and Hiss as the leaders of the appeasement bloc in the State Department, and disclosing that Acheson's law partner Donald Hiss was representing Communist Poland in securing a 50 million dollar loan in America. All this has come out again, and is to be aired in the Senate Committee which will examine Acheson preliminary to his confirmation as Secretary of State.

Even if this goes through as predicted, we can see here another change from the Marshall era: the personality and probably the policy of the Secretary of State are going to be under political attack at home.

Senate Republicans are saying freely that the Democrats have "smashed" the bi-partisan policy by changing the party division in the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee from 7-6 to 8-5. The implication, they find, is that they are not to be trusted, even after four years of bi-partisanship. Very well then, some of them are saying, bi-partisanship is at an end.

There is also the factor that Senator Vandenberg hasn't quite the influence, in pleading with some die-hard Republicans to support the bi-partisan policy, that he had when there was the prospect that he might become president. And finally, one of the lessons which the Republicans read out of their defeat is that they cannot merely say "Me, too," even in foreign policy, but must devise and advance definite policies of their own.

Thus there appears the probability of change in American policy, on three counts. The first stems from the president's wish to take over guidance of foreign policy, which will leave it subject to unpredictable disruptions such as his approval and then disavowal of Wallace's speech completely reversing policy towards Russia two years ago, his proposal of a separate approach to Stalin last October when the United States was working closely with Britain and France to hold a common front in Europe, and his reversal of State Department policy on

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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

the Bernadotte proposals for Palestine, with results that can be seen in the Middle East today.

The second change will come from the fact that, with Marshall's passing, policy and the personalities conducting it are going to come under criticism at home. The third change will come, not so much from the difference in character between Marshall and his successors, as in the difference between his training and outlook and theirs.

The "Military Party"

Marshall was a military man, and he brought into the department other military men on whom he had learned to rely. This raised the cry, particularly from the Wallaceites, of a "military party" in Washington. Yet all who know Marshall know him as a man of peace, and his firm policy is hailed in the Western countries as having laid the most solid basis of peace remaining to us after the debacle of the Roosevelt appeasement policy towards the Soviets.

It is important to recall just exactly what his policy has been. It is credibly reported that at the Moscow Conference, shortly after taking office two years ago, Marshall became convinced that no satisfactory agreement on Germany could be obtained from Russia, and no effective halt called to her expansion in Europe, until the Western powers had regained some of the power which they threw away so recklessly after the war. He has been working on that ever since. He has not been trying to secure a final settlement with Stalin during the past year and three-quarters, but to build up Western strength in preparation for securing such a settlement.

The stages in this policy have been the Marshall Plan for restoring Western Europe and building up its inner resistance to Communism, the strengthening of American military power through selective service and new armaments, and the grouping of the Western nations into a North Atlantic Pact to put preponderant power on the side of peace and convince the Soviets that a warlike bid for control of Europe would be a losing one.

Even before it was finally cemented together by the pact and by American lend-lease of arms to the European partners, this Western front has proven strong enough to defy the Soviet attempt to force us out of Berlin, with incalculable consequences throughout Europe and the world.

More Flexible Policy

But there is another way of looking at the events of the past half-year. The rejection of Molotov's so-called "peace offensive" when he broadcast Ambassador Smith's confidential *aide-memoire* last May, the maintenance of the Berlin air-lift, coupled with insistence that the Soviets lift the blockade before we negotiate, and the squashing of Mr. Truman's proposal to send Chief Justice Vinson to talk to Stalin, have brought some cries that merely saying "No" is not a policy, but lack of a policy.

Instead of finding in a Western bloc, partly armed by the United States, our best assurance of peace, these people find that it is only convincing the Soviets that we are planning war against them and point to the scare of last summer and fall. There is, of course, no way of proving that the Soviets would have pushed us out of Germany and Austria, or come to sweet agreement with us, had the Marshall policy of building up Western strength *not* been followed.

As I see it, the policy was based upon a correct understanding of Soviet respect for power and power alone; of Soviet aims in expanding anywhere they are not checked; of Soviet diplomacy, which operates on military lines, shifting the attack along the front; and of the broad strategic factors in what is really a war-without-shooting (according to the Leninist formula of thoroughly weakening and undermining the enemy before striking the final blow which pushes him over).

Marshall's training in the highest military sphere, his great strength of character, the respect in which he was held, which allowed him to proceed without being attacked openly at home, and his patience, made him an ideal figure to carry on such a policy.

The "Good Old Joe" Line

But among American virtues patience and consistency are not notable. It has been a strain, carrying out such a patient, long-term policy. Some are eager to reap the harvest before it has ripened. They want to go back and talk to "good old Joe", when we will only know that the policy has succeeded when Joe wants to talk to us.

A great American newspaper, which is certainly no appeaser, editorializes that "President Truman, who may now take a more active direction of foreign policy than he did when Mr. Marshall was Secretary, is so emphatically a man of peace that the Moscow propaganda against him and his policies is ridiculous." Let us paraphrase that: "Neville Chamberlain is so emphatically a man of peace that Goebbels' propaganda against Britain's rearmament policy is ridiculous."

The point is that it is not enough to be a "man of peace" to secure peace in the face of opponents like the Soviets or the Nazis. The similarity between Chamberlain's conviction that he had only to fly over to see Hitler to secure "peace for our time," and Truman's conviction that Justice Vinson, or he himself, could talk Stalin into peaceful ways, is too strong for the liking.

And these off-the-cuff allusions to "good old Joe" who is unhappily "a prisoner of the Politburo," and to a group of Soviet leaders who would like to come to agreement with the United States, reveal disturbing delusions as to Soviet policy.

Turning now to Truman's State of the Union message, and considering how carefully such a statement is written and re-written, it will be noted that the president devoted most of it to measures which would promote the Welfare State and place the capitalist economy under closer government control. Is it too far-fetched to think that among other things he was seeking to confirm Professor Varga's theory that capitalism is entering a new phase and its collapse has again been postponed, and thus undermine the Marxist theory which drives the Soviets to war on our system and convinces them that ultimate victory must be theirs?

Is this far-fetched? In the very brief foreign policy section there are, it is true, two brief references to deterring aggression though no mention of Russia, towards which Truman used such blunt language only last spring.

But this section begins with a strong affirmation that American foreign policy is devoted to peace (Americans know that, so this is presumably directed abroad), and ends with the statement that the United States is not trying to freeze the *status quo*, but is interested in the social advancement of the peoples of the world. *"We believe that if we hold resolutely to this course the principle of international cooperation will eventually command the approval even of those nations which are now seeking to weaken or subvert it."*

One can rejoice in any confusion which Truman's economic doctrines may cause among the economists of Soviet Russia, and appreciate the (silent) gratification of the Varga school. One must welcome, as a powerful weapon in the great world-wide social revolution, the assertion that the United States does not seek to "freeze the *status quo*" or "preserve the injustices of the past."

But one must hope that Mr. Truman and his advisers have not come to put too much hope in the power of progressive social policies to "eventually command the approval" even of those nations which now try to subvert international cooperation, and to believe that if only they can get some "agreement" from the Soviets they can cut their military expenditures, increase their social expenditures and thus undermine Marxist theory and the basis of Soviet-American conflict.

After all, Social Democrats in many lands have followed the line of gradual evolution as against revolution and the dictatorship of a Communist elect for fifty years, and only earned the bitterest hatred of the Bolsheviks.

I hope I am wrong, but I fear that American policy is entering a period of wavering and experimentation.

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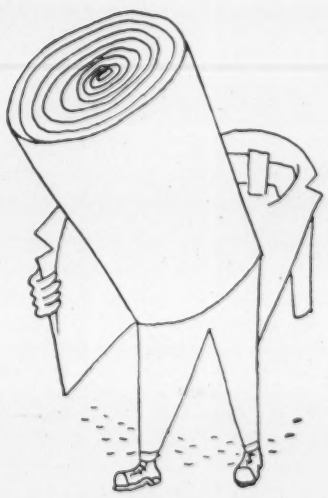

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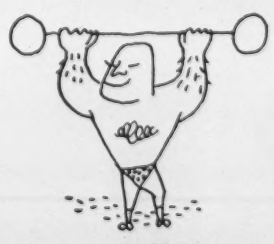

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FILM PARADE

A Fine Drama and a Funny Comedy From the British Film Studios

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE British studios which showed a slight tendency to rest on their oars after Laurence Olivier's "Hamlet" have got down to work again and turned out two more exceptional films, "Scott of the Antarctic" and "The Ghosts of Berkeley Square." The two could hardly be more different, but you won't go wrong with either of them.

The Scott epic was ready-made for the motion picture scenarist. But the scenarist's hand had to be unwavering and his imagination steady before his tremendous story. He had in fact to approach it with full awareness that any attempt to exploit or over-emphasize would be the betrayal of a legend; and that is how "Scott of the Antarctic" has been made. The picture is direct and firm and level—though on the highest possible level—in much the same terms as the character of the man it describes.

"Qualities that in a desolate expedition across the icy solitude of the Polar region would have made him the leader, the guide, the counsellor, whose temper, neither sanguine nor despondent, surveys with equanimity what is to be and faces it," Virginia Woolf wrote some years ago, conceivably with Captain Robert Scott in mind. John Mills, drawing his own conception from the same source, has conveyed it in almost identical terms. Like everyone else in this admirable film he has clearly felt the responsibility of recreating, without deviation, a story that can make the human race proud of itself, at a time when it needed that special reassurance more than ever before.

The picture opens with Scott's efforts to organize and finance his expedition. It then traces the course of the expedition stage by stage, then mile by mile and finally almost foot by foot in a heartshaking acceleration of suspense. Starting south from New Zealand the party travels to the great ice wall, then by dog-and-pony haul to the glacier, by man-haul across the glacier, and beyond the glacier to the Southern Pole (where, heartbreakingly, Amundsen's flag is already planted). The latter half of the film depicts the long torturing return which ended in an icy tent, eleven miles from safety, with the death of the three survivors. The whole story has the curve and splendor of great legend, and its retelling here is a distinguished achievement, both as a film and as a record.

Some of the sequences of "Scott of the Antarctic" were filmed in Switzerland. The greater part of it however was photographed in the Antarctic itself, and these sequences, with the fierce glare and play of Northern Lights and the beautiful and strangely malignant Antarctic landscape, are enough in themselves to make "Scott of the Antarctic" unforgettable.

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"The Ghosts of Berkeley Square" has that haunted locale infested by two disembodied spirits known to each other as Bulldog and Jumbo. During their earthly life they were General Burlap and Colonel Kelso, a couple of old Army men who early in the 18th Century set up housekeeping in Berkeley Square. Unfortunately the pair make the mistake of breaking their necks accidentally just before a tea-hour appointment with Queen Anne, and for this piece of *lèse-majesté* they are condemned to haunt their earthly house until another royal personage can be induced to visit it. The account of their frustrations in this project over a couple of centuries could have come only from a British studio and seems slightly improbable even from that source since it adopts a frivolous attitude towards morals, an irreverent one toward history and a highly informal one towards British Royalty.

A good deal of the comedy is due to trick photography and a great deal of the wit is based on anachronisms. Both are sound comedy devices, however, in the right hands and in "The Ghosts of Berkeley Square" they are wonderfully in the right hands. The film is funny and surprising and thoroughly enjoyable. The ghosts Robert Morley and Felix Aylmer, in ectoplasmic nightshirts and uniforms, romp through the absurdities as though they hadn't had such a fine irresponsible time in years.

•

When Hollywood starts in to remake a screen "classic" it seems to have only one clear idea in mind: that the present version must be at least twice as big in every way as its predecessor. "The Three Musketeers" had already been made at least five times before. So the sixth was bound to be a climax of some sort. It is. It's a climax of foolishness arrived at by geometrical progression.

As D'Artagnan Gene Kelley leaps, cavorts, vaults into the saddle from any position or angle, skewers dozens of enemies and clowns the whole performance with the greatest agility and good humor. The rest of the cast, not having Mr. Kelley's acrobatic talent, had to fall back on the resources of their roles which consisted mostly in being costumed to the teeth. Lana Turner, June Allyson, Angela Lansbury, Vincent Price and Van Heflin are all involved in the story, though much as people on a costume float may be said to be involved in a parade.

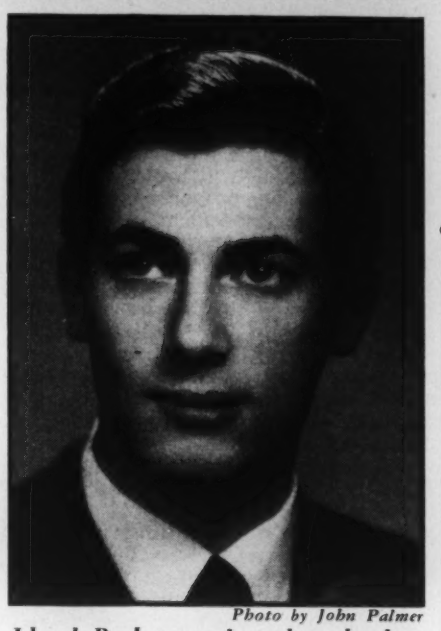

Photo by John Palmer

Lloyd Bochner, who plays leading role in Morley Callaghan's première of "To Tell the Truth", at Royal Ontario Museum Theatre for a week's run starting Jan. 14.

SWIFT REVIEW

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By Gerhard Kennedy

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, Editor

TEAM SPORTS

Shall I Let My Son Play Hockey?

By KIMBALL McILROY

INTO the life of every mother of a growing boy comes sooner or later the moment when she must ask herself—and anyone else who will listen—"Shall I let Johnny play hockey? or rugby? or let him box?"

The average healthy boy, almost as soon as he is out of the dresses-and-curly-hair stage, begins to evince a disquieting interest in outdoor sports of the kind that call for hard bodily contact . . . and are almost equally hard on a mother's peace of mind.

What is worrying her, of course, is the fact that in playing these vigorous games boys do sometimes get hurt. She reads in the newspapers of deaths in the ring, of rugby players being carried off to the hospital, of hockey brawls which end up with cracked skulls. And she wants to know: Is it worth it?

It's a nice question, by no means a new one, and one to which it's difficult to supply a pat answer. A vast number of personal factors are involved, and in the final analysis every case must be decided upon its own merits. Even so, the doubtful parent might be helped by a brief discussion of the risks which must be taken in return for the advantages obtained.

Those Mishaps

In the first place, these risks aren't nearly as great as most people think. The serious injury hits the headlines; the hundreds of games in which no one is hurt rate only routine mention in the sports pages.

The entire 60-year history of major league baseball records only one fatality. In recent times, not a single senior Canadian rugby player has been killed during a game, nor has the National Hockey League experienced any accident which resulted fatally. (It is interesting to note, however, that during the same period many active players in all these leagues have met accidental deaths *off* the field and not connected in any way with their athletic activities.)

But what, it may be asked, of the non-fatal but still serious mishaps which occur? How many boys have had to go through life with some permanent and more or less handicapping injury sustained in a rugby or hockey game?

Well, there are lots of them. Usually it is a trick knee which has the habit of popping out of joint unexpectedly, or a shoulder which didn't quite heal as it should have, or perhaps a broken nose which mars the perfection of an otherwise faultless profile. All these things may be a handicap if the victim intends to carry his love of violent physical exercise into later life, but how many young men have any such intention, or, even if they have the intention, ever carry it out? Few athletic injuries are ever going to prove particularly worrisome to a banker, say, or a salesman, or a clerk.

Teamwork

On the other hand, what benefit does the average boy derive from participation in such hard team sports as we have mentioned?

Well, in the first place he learns to take hard knocks without whimpering. He's going to have to take a lot of hard knocks as he grows older, and it's a good thing to get used to them early.

In the second place, he will learn the value of cooperation. He sees that the twelve men on a rugby team can't get anywhere as individuals, and that success comes only through planning and teamwork. He discovers the necessity of submerging some of his own ambitions for the general welfare.

Thirdly, he's developing himself physically. Despite all risks of injury, the graduating athlete at any school is almost invariably a much healthier boy than the comparable non-athlete.

Lastly, the boy has the terrific psychological advantage of having participated, of having done what the others were doing, of having been permitted to be one of the group rather than, because of parental opposition, an isolated and probably unhappy outsider.

It isn't often that you find a grown man who regrets the athletic participation of his youth. Some old grads wonder if sport isn't being overemphasized today—as it certainly is in the case, say, of college football in the United States—but very few would advise a young boy against going out for his school teams.

Sports may keep a boy from his school-work, if they're allowed to, but there's no good reason why they should. Plenty of time can be found for both interests, and a good coach sees to it that his charges keep their academic standing high, especially at institutions where passing grades are essential to participation in extra-curricular activities. Furthermore, it's interesting to note that surveys have shown that athletes generally find learning easier than non-athletes do. The sound mind in the sound body seems to be a fact as well as an aim.

So let's presume that our typical mother has overcome her misgivings and has decided to permit Johnny to turn out for that hockey or rugby team. Is it enough for her simply to wash her hands of the whole matter at that point, and just hope for the best? Of course it isn't. There are a number of important considerations which she can't conscientiously ignore.

She should assure herself that Johnny is going to play on a properly organized and supervised team, with boys of his own age and size, under a competent coach. All school teams fall into this category, as do most amateur teams entered in recognized leagues. Pick-up games on corner lots are played without supervision, and account for a majority of athletic casualties.

Precautions

She should make it a point to see that Johnny has all the protective equipment he needs for the age-group with which he plays. The various pads worn, for example, by rugby players are scientifically designed to protect vital spots of the body from injury. To play without them may be asking for trouble.

She should make a personal investigation of the first-aid facilities kept available by Johnny's school authorities. Some teacher or coach trained in the specialized art of treating sporting injuries ought to be on the side-lines at all times, and a doctor should be on call.

She should refuse to allow him to participate in any sport while he is still recovering from an illness or injury. The boy whose resistance is lowered from any cause is an odds-on favorite to be hurt. Any coach knows this, but in the case of a key player he may manage to overcome his scruples to win an important game.

Lastly, she should see to it that Johnny keeps his sports in their proper perspective in the overall pattern of his life. Athletics make a wonderful hobby, but a very poor lifetime career for all but a lucky few.

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MUSIC

Report On Our Times

By JOHN YOCOM

WHEN elderly British composer Vaughan Williams was asked whether or not he liked his Symphony No. 6 in E minor at an Albert Hall première in April 1948, he snapped, "I don't know if I like it but I mean it." At last week's Toronto Symphony subscription concert when the orchestra under the direction of Sir Ernest Macmillan played it,* many a listener made a similar mental response.

Williams certainly meant it to be an unbridled musical report on the overwhelming problems of our times, especially those facing the war-torn and economically contorted U.K. No one can really *like* the energizing rhythmic effects, the insistent incisive themes and counter-themes, and the sturdy, frequently raw orchestration, but the bitter core idea certainly comes over.

The first movement is stormy; the second, a sweet cantabile with characteristically Williams echoes; the third is back to the sound and fury signifying plenty, with "surprising expressions of struggle and stress" and, among other things, an odd, penetrating melody on the sax; the fourth, "very softly throughout" with ultra simple, seemingly frustrated counterpoint. It is absolute music but there is a metaphysical connotation too. It is a great work.

However, the performance was hardly an inspired interpretation—and understandably so. This symphony is a tricky one to handle. It would take more than a few rehearsals and one performance to avoid frequent cacophony, to find the thematic significance in a welter of tonal thesis and antithesis. The assertiveness of masculine material Sir Ernest caught in the first and third movements, even at the risk of distortion. The strings played loud and rough, the horns heavy but not always bright. However, I'm not sure those factors are part of the Williams' psychological picture of strife. And we suspect there was more in the sad calm of the last movement than met the ear.

"Strange Town at Night" by Walter Kaufmann, conductor of the new Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, in a première orchestral version, seemed a bit of programmatic wonder music. Miscellaneous sounds and rhythms (trains, traffic noise, gay and moody themes, etc.) are skilfully filtered through bold instrumentation. The relationship of ideas is more in the bouncing rhythms than in the themes.

Witold Malcuzynski was the guest pianist, playing the Rachmaninoff Concerto No. 3. If one has the technique, this piece is fairly easy to infuse with spirit, yet Malcuzynski, as a performer with a star quality, gave it a special lift which was fully sensed by the warmly applauding audience. There was an exciting climax in the final mounting passages. In the more relaxed themes of the second movement, the soloist's tone was clean and fresh, switching to sonority when necessary. The orchestral tone was good too, excluding occasional tendencies to get weighty.

The Bach choral prelude, "In Thee O Lord Have I Put My Trust", was played at the opening in loving memory of Donald Heins, former assistant conductor and concert master of the T.S.O., who passed away suddenly on Jan. 1.

•

The Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Jacques Singer, presented for the first time in Vancouver the Panto Pacific Ballet on Jan. 5 and 6 at the Park Auditorium.

Joseph Laderoute, the Sault Ste. Marie-born tenor who was once highly complimented by Toscanini and picked by the maestro to sing the role of Jacquino in Beethoven's "Fidelio", will sing the leading role of Manrico in the Montreal Opera Guild production of "Il Trovatore", to be given at His Majesty's Theatre on Jan. 26 and 27. Emil Cooper, Metropolitan Opera conductor, will direct the Guild's two performances.

•

Five well-designed songs, written by John Beckwith to poetry of China's Tang Dynasty, were the highlights of a recital given last Thursday evening in the concert hall of Toronto's Royal Conservatory. Sung by Arthur Bartlett, tenor, and accompanied by the composer, these songs were a serious attempt to catch the intellectually-modern spirit of ancient China. The singing of Arthur Bartlett was rather too heavy for the subtle shading indicated by the lyrics but it was good to hear Canadian compositions presented adequately.

Beckwith was less happy in his playing of the thirty "Two- and Three-Part Inventions" of J. S. Bach. A lengthy program note pleaded for a greater understanding of these little pieces as concert items but, as Bach's own preface indicated, they were and still are "teaching pieces" for those who would like to learn the art of dealing with two, and later three, voices on the piano. Taking the whole first part of the program and played at a rather dead level of interpretation, to many of those present, we suspect, they were a trifle dull as concert repertoire.

Beckwith's "Four Conceits" were decidedly interesting, particularly the third work, and here again his gift for composition was clearly evident.
—F.A.

*First performance in Canada.

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Winnifred Heidt, brilliant U.S. contralto, who will be guest artist at the T.S.O. "Pop" on Jan. 21.

Jobin at "Pop"

By FREDERICK ARTHUR

RAOUL JOBIN, French-Canadian tenor, once more took Toronto by storm when he sang at last Friday's "Pop" concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. Compared to that particular timbre which is dinned into our ears by both radio and the movies, his voice is not "brilliant" but it is clear and well-balanced throughout its extended range. In "Le manoir de Rosemonde" (Duparc) there were times when Jobin's voice was completely absorbed by the horns, so similar in tone-color did each appear to be. But in Massenet's "Pourquoi me reveiller" there was no question of his ability to adequately balance the full orchestra, and this without any undue effort on his part. Later in the evening he again sang a group of songs, this time accompanied at the piano by Jean-Marie Beaudet. Glière's "O, Winde keine duft'ge Blute" was a lovely bit of quiet singing, while Massenet's "Noël des Enfants" displayed fully Jobin's descriptive art. Walter Golde's "O beauty, passing beauty" showed that Jobin's English was almost perfect, only the occasional vowel being noticeably different.

Being a "Pop" concert, the orchestral music conducted by Paul Scherman was continually ranging from well-known classics to such items as "Chicken Reel" and "Fiddle Faddle," which latter, with the skill and resources of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, was rather like ordering a skilled craftsman to do the work of an apprentice. Amidst this welter of assorted music, it was good to hear MacMillan's arrangement of Bach's "In Thee is Joy" and it *would* have been nice to have heard Auber's overture to "Fra Diavolo." Unfortunately, though it was the *second* item on the program, the steady stream of latecomers competed all too successfully.

•

MUSIC CLUB RECITAL

ROSALYN TURECK, distinguished U.S. pianist, who was received so favorably in Toronto last year, will appear in a request return-engagement at the Women's Musical Club open recital in Eaton Auditorium on Monday, Jan. 24, at 8.30 p.m.

• •

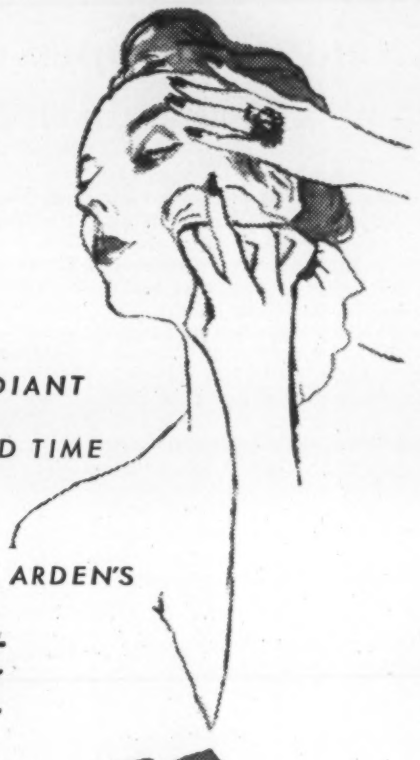
THEATRE

Kay's New Comedy

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THERE are six people concerned in "Favorite Stranger," a comedy which struck Toronto last week on its way to New York; and they were all sufficiently good to make one wonder why the total product was not better. One reason may be that a radical overhauling process was about half-way finished. The more basic reason is supplied by information contained in the cast's "Who's Who." Eleanore Sellers, the author, is a competent novel-writer, but this is her first play. More important yet, Leon Michel, of the Chicago *Tribune*, gave up newspapering and commenced directing only four years ago, and most of his directing has been done with experienced stage people. Finally and most importantly, Kay Francis, the star

(*Continued on Page 28*)



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CONCERNING FOOD

Come to Supper on Sunday

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

AN invitation to supper on Sunday is usually gratefully accepted by all and sundry fortunate enough to receive a bid. However, one perplexing note in the situation is apt to be the question of just what constitutes a "supper" and how should the guests-to-be arrange their meal plans for the day. It is not unusual for guests attending a party of this variety to discover that the hostess apparently dined well on roast beef and the supper is high tea where small sandwiches and relishes form the bulk of the meal. This is not very satisfactory for those who have had brunch about 11:30 a.m.—especially if they are at all inclined to be a little embarrassed about the number of sandwiches they consume. Of course one is in no position to complain—it's just your own tough luck.

The opposite situation is possible when the guest plays safe and fortifies himself en route with two hamburgers and some French fries. More than likely on this occasion the hostess has provided a lavish spread of cold meats, salads, scalloped potatoes and one's favorite burnt almond ice cream to which it is impossible to do justice. Of course such case histories are fortunately the exception rather than the usual occurrence.

The trend at present in the Sunday supper treatment is toward serving a substantial meal—including at least one hot dish—without infringing on the standard dinner menu. This makes for interesting menu planning with informal service and all sorts of different table settings.

Naturally, the casserole dish shines on this occasion since it can be hearty enough to satisfy the most ravenous appetite and, best of all from the hostess's viewpoint, it can be prepared well in advance and so avoid fuss and clutter at the last minute.

The Situation:

By the middle of the week the junior members of the family have made various plans for Sunday afternoon and evening and you grasp this golden opportunity to entertain a few of your own friends to Sunday supper. It is the "help's" afternoon off unfortunately, but you realize that with a little conniving you can hostess the party without too much jumping up from the table. Here is the menu—

Cocktails
Crackers and Melba Toast Served With Sherry Cheese Spread
Relishes
Sliced Cold Tongue
Casserole of Noodles Amandine
Fresh Green Salad
Hot Buttered Rolls
Creamy Horseradish Sauce
Apple Jelly
Orange Refrigerator Cake
Salted Nuts Coffee

To Prepare:

Cook tongue the day before and, while it is simmering, make melba toast when you are right there to watch and see that it doesn't go up in smoke. Cut each slice of bread in three before toasting.

You make the Refrigerator cake and dispose of this in the icebox until nearly serving time the next day when you will unmold it, arrange the garnish and whip the cream. The casserole and dressing for the salad also are made the day before.

Sherry Cheese Spread

2 lbs. old Canadian cheese
2 tbsp. butter
2 tsp. granulated sugar
2 tsp. salt
1 cup sherry
Suet

Grate cheese or put through food chopper. Place in a mixing bowl and with fork or electric mixer (low speed) blend the butter, sugar and salt. Add sherry gradually. Fill 8 oz. jars pressing down firmly. Melt suet, strain and cool slightly. Pour over cheese and let harden. Cover tightly and store in cool place. Makes 4 cups of spread.

Boiled Tongue

Use either pickled or fresh beef tongue weighing about 4 pounds (or 2 - 2 lb. tongues). Wash and add hot water to cover. Add ½ cup vinegar, 1 bay leaf, 3 stalks celery diced, 2 medium sized onions, sliced, and 2 carrots, scraped and sliced. Cook slowly for 3½ - 4 hours or until tender. Cool in liquid and then remove skin and excess tissue from the root end. Chill and slice thin—diagonal cuts are most attractive. Arrange on platter with watercress for garnish. Yield: 6 - 8 servings.

Casserole of Noodles Amandine

4 tbsp. butter
4 tbsp. flour
1 cup milk (substitute 1 cup chicken stock if you have it)
1 cup thin cream
½ tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
½ cup almonds blanched
½ lb. fresh mushrooms
2 tbsp. finely chopped onion
2 tbsp. butter
3 cups broad noodles uncooked

Melt butter, add flour and blend well. Add milk (or stock) and cream and cook until thickened stirring constantly. Add seasonings and set over hot water until needed.

Blanch almonds and cut into slivers or chop coarsely and sauté in butter (1 tsp.). Wash and slice the mushrooms thin, using cap and stems and sauté in 2 tbsp. butter over low heat covered for 5 minutes. Add the onion and cook for a few minutes longer.

Combine with the almonds and gradually add to the cream sauce. Combine thoroughly and reseason to taste.

Cook noodles in boiling salted water (1 tbsp. salt to 3 quarts water) until tender about 10 minutes. Drain, rinse with boiling water and add to the sauce. Blend well and turn into buttered 2 quart casserole. Cover with buttered crumbs if desired and brown in oven 400°F for 20 minutes. 6 - 8 servings.

Fresh Green Salad

1 head lettuce
1 cup spinach leaves
1 cup shredded carrots
¼ cup diced celery
¼ cup finely chopped onion
½ cup tomato French dressing

If desired rub salad bowl with cut clove of garlic; remove. Break or tear lettuce into bite sized pieces. Use small spinach leaves if possible. Place ingredients in bowl and pour over dressing. Toss lightly. 8 servings.

Tomato French Dressing

1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. dry mustard
1 tsp. paprika
1 tbsp. sugar
1 tin condensed tomato soup
1 cup vinegar
1 tbsp. Worcestershire sauce
1 cup salad oil
1 small onion grated

Shake thoroughly in covered jar. Makes 1 quart of dressing.

For the horseradish sauce you combine whipped cream with bottled horseradish sauce.

You make your own rolls from packaged roll mix which you find very satisfactory.

Orange Refrigerator Cake

2 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
1/3 tsp. salt
1 tbsp. orange rind
1 tbsp. unstrained lemn juice
2/3 cup unstrained orange juice
2 tsps. gelatine
¼ cup cold water
2 egg whites
¾ cup whipping cream
1 purchased or homemade sponge loaf cake

Beat egg yolks in top part of double-boiler. Add sugar, salt, orange rind, lemon and orange juice.

Cook over boiling water, stirring occasionally, until mixture thickens (about 10 minutes).

Soak gelatine in cold water, add to hot custard and blend thoroughly. Cool mixture until it begins to stiffen. Beat egg whites until stiff, but not dry. Whip cream and add egg whites and cream to orange mixture. Fold in until thoroughly combined.

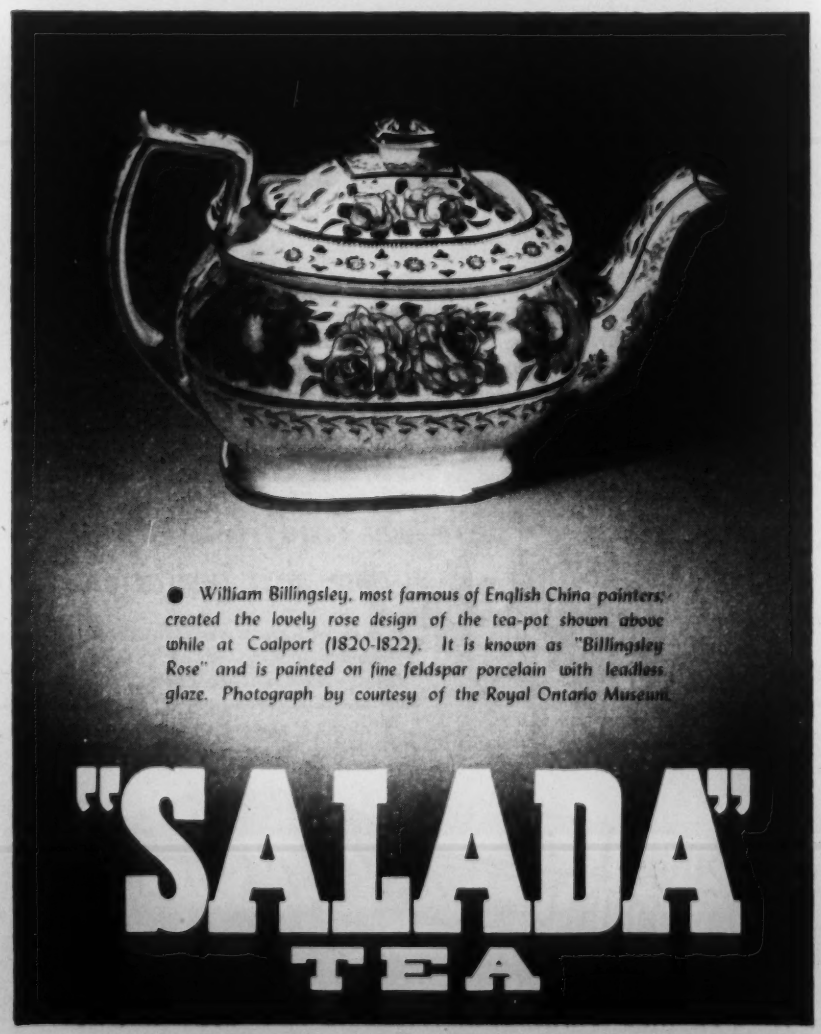
Oil or rinse with cold water a 9 x 5 loaf pan. Cover bottom of pan with part of orange mixture. Split sponge cake lengthwise into three. Place alternately in pan with orange mixture, fitting the cake slices to the pan. Chill until set, preferably over night.

Turn out on platter and garnish with thin wedges of orange. Slice and serve with whipped cream.

Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

HOUSEWIVES marketing in inflation-hit parts of Europe who have to carry a suitcase full of money for a few simple purchases can sympathize with the problem of weighty money in old Sparta.

Considering money to be a source of great evil, the Spartans discouraged its acquisition by casting coins in heavy iron ingots. To carry even a few pennies, a horse and cart were needed.



● *William Billingsley, most famous of English China painters, created the lovely rose design of the tea-pot shown above while at Coalport (1820-1822). It is known as "Billingsley Rose" and is painted on fine feldspar porcelain with leadless glaze. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.*

"SALADA" TEA

AVERSE

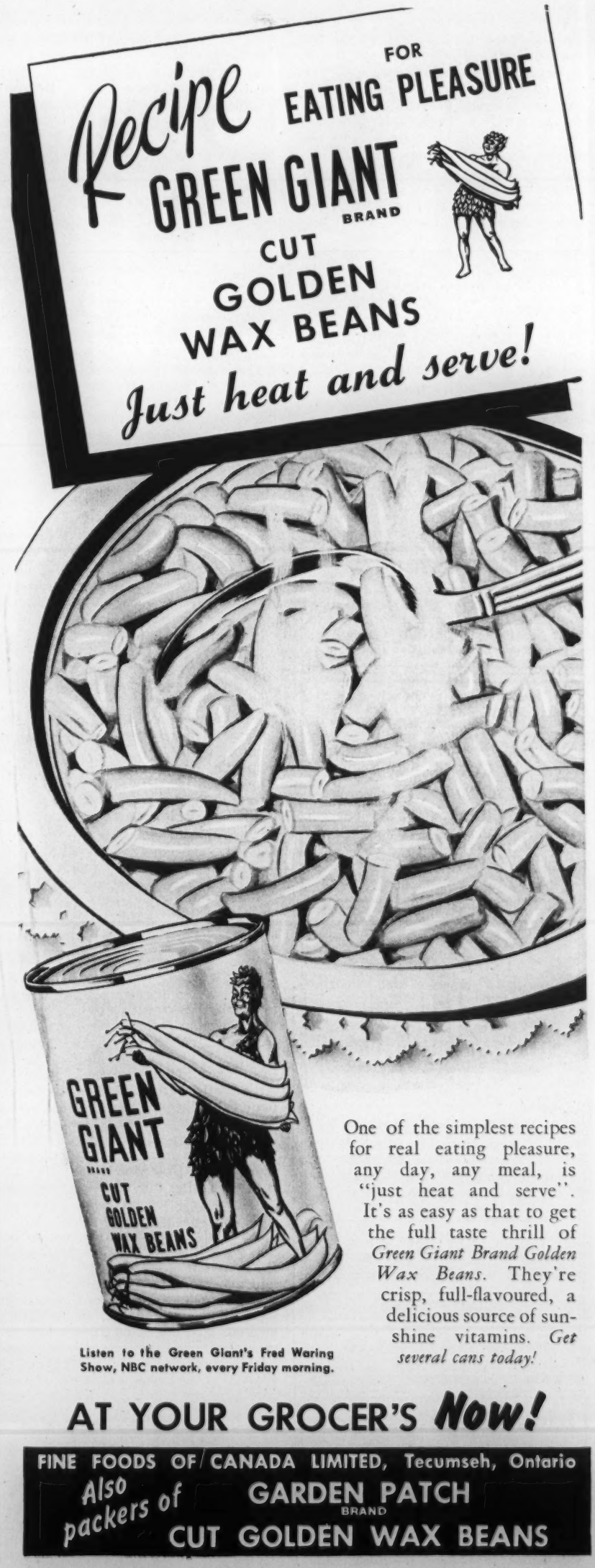
I DO not like you, Dr. Fell,
Because you lavish praise with "swell."
You make me shiver, Mr. Tousy,
When you express distaste with "lousy."

I do not like you, Mrs. Bryce;
What you approve is always "nice."
And you appal me, Mrs. Stauffel,
For all that you dislike is "awful."

I do not like you, Mrs. Carling,
You call all things and people "darling."
I also shrink from you, Miss Horney,
When you say "super," likewise "corny."

For of all sad words of tongue and pen,
The saddest are these ill used by men.

HILDA FRIEDMAN



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HALF WORLD

Women Drug Addicts

By BETSY MOSBAUGH MACKAY

TODAY, in scores of cities across Canada hundreds of women are either becoming or are confirmed drug addicts. Although the actual number of convictions is still comparatively small, statistics show in 1946 there were three times the number of female drug convictions than in 1932. Strangely enough the increase was noted especially in Ontario and British Columbia.

A female drug addict cannot be typed. She does not necessarily have to be a weak character or surrounded by unhappy circumstances. Dr. P. O. Wolff in his study of drug addicts points out that no person is immune to opiate addiction. Even within three weeks a strong-willed individual can be hopelessly enmeshed by the habit.

Women drug addicts are to be found in any walk of life—in cheap rooming houses, respectable middle-class homes, in wealthy mansions. For a few hours the addict escapes from her world through narcotics but once the pleasant, lulling effects wear off she pays—in a pain exerting a most terrible torture mentally and physically.

Those vitally concerned with Canada's drug addiction problem are not falling into a panic over the increase in the number of female narcotic convictions. But from the viewpoint of preventive measures alone they are curious to learn the causes. In the past 16 years the actual number of male convictions has remained almost the same. Yet the fact is indicative that in 1930 men accounted for 95 per cent of all narcotic convictions while in 1941 they accounted only for 72 per cent. In other words, in 11 years the percentage of women drug addicts caught (there were hundreds more never detected) increased from 5 to 28 per cent.

No single reason alone establishes reason for the rise in numbers. The factors concerned are numerous and integrated and are not conclusively proven yet.

Some authorities in accounting for the increase in female drug addiction unearth the old bone about women having equal rights with men and consequently adopting some of their habits. As old and as tired as this bone may be it still has marrow.

Equal Rights

Back in the gay nineties grandma was femininely distinct by abstinence from drinking, smoking, careering or anything that might not stamp her as pristinely delicate. On the other hand, today's woman has just about the same rights as men and, as a matter of course, is naturally subjected to the same influences and habits. As a smoking and drinking comrade to man, chances are she will pick up the drug habit should the occasion present itself.

Another factor is that even though woman is on equal footing with men, she still hasn't brought her concept of marriage up to date. With movies, soap operas, pulp magazines and novels bleating out drama, chivalry and a thing called "ideal love" a woman soaks up an aura of romance that existed 60 years ago. On this false concept she bases her marriage and when her idea doesn't coincide with reality she is bitterly disillusioned and often turns to drugs. Separation and immorality rate high among drug addicts.

It would be interesting to know whether 60 years ago more women could healthily adjust themselves to any problem without going off the deep end, or whether they just ostensibly remained stable through fear of social pressure.

City Life

Of course there is a small percentage of women accidentally addicted through medication. Others become addicted because they have an inebriate impulse. As a precipitating factor to this they are periodic or continuous alcoholics.

One thing to be considered is the tempo of the times. Mostly prevalent in urban areas, drug addiction helps soothe the nervous hectic pace of city life. In many cases addiction and crime go hand in hand. Female friends of addicts pick up the habit through association. Some authorities say that drugs bought from pedlars cost the addict $10,000 a year. No legitimate job will pay for the drugs they must have every few hours so they turn to illegal ways of supplementing their income. In Canada many women have been caught shoplifting, walking the streets, or thieving to get money for narcotics for themselves and their men.

Recently real drug addicts in Canada had an opportunity to play in a motion picture on drug addiction. Released by the "Canada Carries On" series of National Film Board with advice from the Department of National Health and Welfare and the R.C.M.P., it is entitled "Pay-Off In Pain". Two of the women who played in it are now in jail on a charge of shoplifting. Also N.F.B. Producer, Bob Anderson, while waiting for one of his "actors" to turn up not only found him in jail but also learned the addict had given his (Anderson's) name and address as his own!

Curative Measures

The specific effect of drugs on addicts' personality and character is not clear but it is believed the much talked of moral deterioration is over-rated. Most harm is done to themselves and their families. Enmeshed by the habit they are either alternately ill from forced abstinence or lethargic from over indulgence. Realizing their plight some women have begged for jail sentences or have tried to cure themselves. Without drugs they are well but once out of jail or an institution they invariably return to narcotics.

Across Canada preventive and curative measures for drug addiction are being studied. There is one school of thought that addicts can never be cured—that they should be slapped into jail to serve out their term. Some think they should be treated as patients and not criminals, while others would at least have them segregated if they are jailed.

The Department of National Health and Welfare and the R.C.M.P. respectively have a narcotics control and narcotics enforcement division. Sitting in Ottawa at present is the Technical Advisory Committee on narcotic drug addiction. It is understood a program of special care for drug addicts is under their consideration. As a segregated group, drug addicts could not contaminate others nor would there be any chance of them having access to narcotics.

If the number of women addicts continues to increase it is accepted that they too will require something more than just gaol or penitentiary sentence. Each conviction (and indeed the hundreds of undetected addicts) means the loss, perhaps, of potentially good citizens. As yet there is no medical and psychiatric examination of prisoners. They are considered and treated as criminals. Perhaps before the number of women taking drugs assumes too tremendous proportions there will be some federal legislation which, through mental and physical treatment, will rehabilitate them and enable them to face life without reliance on drugs.

JOAN RIGBY

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BRAIN-TEASER

Letters Make the Men

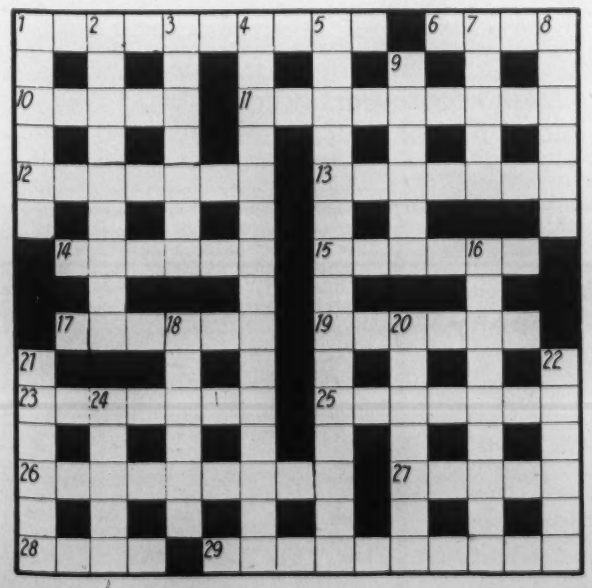
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. If a 17 of ours, he's not necessarily rural. (10)
6. Pseudonym of H. H. Munro, short story writer. (4)
10. A nude poet. (5)
11. Torn by twisting lead around a broken crate. (9)
12. Tin fish. (7)
13. German chinatown? (7)
14. A white one, with tails. (3, 3)
15. No rest for him who went to Troy. (6)
17. He's a jolly good one, maybe. (6)
19. Shrewd. (6)
23. Its life is just one bare foot after another. (4-3)
25. It shifts the bed under water. (7)
26. U.S. philosopher of Spanish extraction starts out as a Christmas visitor. (9)
27. Underclothing, whether it is or isn't. (5)
28. Ibsen's wild one. (4)
29. G.B.S. wrote back to him. (10)

DOWN

1. Mix starch. (6)
2. Rare (9)
3. Colored gentleman? (7)
4. The nonagenarian bellowed with rage When told his complexion had . . . . . (8, 4, 3)
5. Unexpected mode of departure. (10, 5)
7. Shakespearean King leaving 11 leaves what the Bard intended the role to be. (5)
8. Put on the best cuts when Jupiter brings his girl friend to eat. (6)
9. Barristers' shorts? (6)
16. There are more sides to a long coat than you'd expect. (9)
18. Slam ma on the first of August. (6)
20. Ivy loves climbing this. (7)
21. Feeling ill-treated little Edward hides under a vehicle. (6)
22. Common to coat, feet and warfare. (6)
24. Note to improve the tone? (5)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Family compact
10. Ocarina
11. Lumbago
12. Aims
13. Snags
14. Span
17. Crashed
19. Horace
20. Nipper
21. Parsnip
23. Diet
24. Caste
25. Meal
29. Air-ship
30. Lunatic
31. Jesuit Martyrs

DOWN

2. Alarm
3. Iris
4. Yearned
5. Oblige
6. Pump
7. Champlain
8 and 9. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
15. Sheep
16. Court
18. Apple tree
21. Patella
22. Carpet
26. Enter
27. Thou
28. Unit

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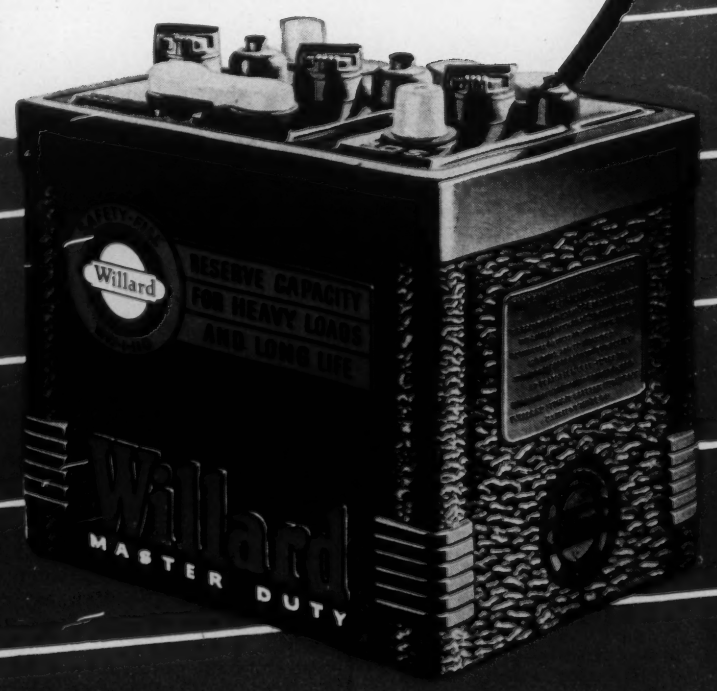
LONG LIFE



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THE BOOKSHELF
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A Very Important U.S. Account Of Monstrous Epic of '39-'45

By JOHN L. WATSON

THE YOUNG LIONS—by Irwin Shaw—*Random House—$4.00.*
TOWARD AN UNKNOWN STATION—by Allan Lyon—*Macmillan—$3.50.*

MR. SHAW, an established playwright of many years' standing, has waited a long time to produce his first novel: perhaps only in the war has he been able to find a subject worthy of his extraordinarily powerful and impassioned pen. In any event, he has produced one of the most important war novels yet written by an American and one of the few novels in any language which have so far attempted to depict, on a big and panoramic scale, the monstrous epic of 1939-45.

If there is any fault to be found in the novel it is in the superabundance of incident which crowds the book's 689 pages. Mr. Shaw is a wonderful story-teller and episode follows episode like a succession of compact and explosive short stories. In this welter of action it is sometimes difficult to follow the thread of the narrative.

Mr. Shaw is also a very sincere and very ardent reformer and there are times when one wonders if the state of mind of American officialdom was quite as dreadful as he pictures it. Was Jewbaiting so rampant and so brutal—and so universally winked at? Were soldiers refused commissions in the American Army because they entertained more sympathy for the Spanish Loyalists than for the forces of General Franco? Mr. Shaw would have us believe that these things were so and it would not be difficult to convince most liberal readers that he is, at least in some degree, correct.

ALLAN LYON

"The Young Lions" undertakes to describe the war through the eyes of three soldiers: one German and two American—and to describe it as it was fought in France and Italy and North Africa, in Berlin and London and Hollywood, in the foxholes of Normandy and the shiny clubs of Picadilly.

The portraits of the three men—whose careers are traced from the uneasy New Year's Eve of 1938 to a momentous day in the Spring of 1945, when they are thrown together in a symbolic final episode—are painted in phenomenally vivid colors. At least two of them are among the most impressive and most believable characters in all the fiction of World War II and each of them resists or succumbs to the pressures to which he is subjected according to the fundamental, and not the apparent, nature of his personality. Christian Diestl, the decent, amiable Austrian, slowly degenerates into a ruthless killer under the influence of his Fascist masters; Michael Whitacre, the equally amiable American play-producer, learns something of democracy and humanity in the gory theatre of war; and Noah Ackerman, the simple Jew-boy, acquires the stature of a hero, hammered and hardened less by the onslaughts of the enemy than by the savage anti-Semitism of his comrades-in-arms.

It is the impact of war on these three human organisms, the hopeless degeneration of the Nazi, Diestl, in contrast with the regeneration of Whitacre and the heroic martyrdom of Noah Ackerman, that give the book its curiously contrapuntal pattern.

Real and Terrible

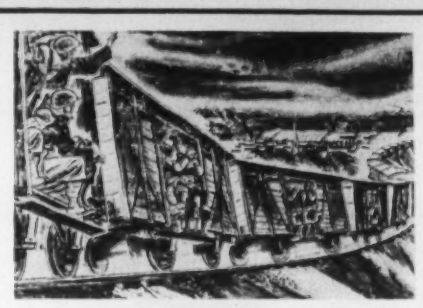
There are minor characters, too, etched with brilliant incisiveness: Lieutenant Hardenburg, the Nazi *par excellence*, lying with his face blown off and dreaming of the conquest of the world; Captain Colclough, the posturing Yankee bully who goes to pieces in battle, Hope Plowman who marries a Jew and suffers with him; Gretchen Hardenburg, who fights the war in her bedroom and carries off the spoils. They are all very real, and sometimes very terrible, characters.

And the war, too, is a very real and terrible thing: not only in the front line with its obvious horrors but also in the safe rear areas, shot through with corruption, indifference and brutality. Mr. Shaw has made much of the contrast—in morals and manners, in attitudes and ethics, and in the very fabric of living—between the men who lived in security behind the lines and those who inhabited "that shellburst democracy where all living was a community enterprise . . . that ultimate Christian socialism where all worked for the common good and the only leisure class were dead". A phenomenon familiar to every observant soldier in every army but which none of us has yet been able to describe in quite such fitting terms.

Mr. Lyon's chronicle is a sorry affair. It describes, in very great detail, a period of a few weeks in the lives of a company of United States Infantry on the Western front during the Winter of 1944-5 and it has all the color and excitement and all the stylistic beauty of a schoolboy's essay on "How I Spent My Summer Holidays". In fact, the author's whole approach to the subject of war, and to the art of novel-writing, is on the undergraduate level.

"Toward an Unknown Station" is factual reporting at its driest and dullest—done without imagination, without purpose and without grace.

The malicious Canadian soldiers who used to declare, quite untruthfully, that American troops couldn't fight without their candy-bars and Coca-cola would get great fun out of Mr. Lyon's ludicrous ideas on what constitute the "horrors" of infantry warfare!



Jacket Design
From "Toward an Unknown Station"

"Nobody Here But Us . . ."

By EDWARD EARL

PORTOBELLO ROAD — by Monica Dickens—*Michael Joseph*—$3.00.

AS THERE are supposed to be only seven stories which have formed a basic pattern for thousands of others, it is no reflection on "Portobello Road" that it savours strongly of Shaw's "Pygmalion."

There is the same lowly Cockney background with its furious and rowdy atmosphere, the same development of a child from the slums to the rarefied London West End atmosphere. But in this novel there are two twists which Shaw, wisely or unwisely, did not include. The first is a general mystery as to the heroine's parentage; the second is her rapid flights from grocery-monger to the gay decadence of near-aristocracy, and back again. As a matter of fact, the successive solutions to the mystery of the girl's parentage are so incontinently despatched, and her flights from one abode to another are so mercilessly swift that finally one does not care any longer who she is or where she stays.

Any resemblance to Charles Dickens' works of art are coincidental. Admittedly, Charles paid little attention to plot, and Miss Monica follows suit admirably. Charles also concentrated on characterization and Miss Monica has done likewise. However, I think the author of this current piece would be the first to admit that her characters are not quite the literary giants created by her great grandfather even though, by contemporary standards, they are fairly substantial. Indeed, the best of this sometimes gay, sometimes pathetic novel, is the picturesque assortment of drabs, knaves, sots, and stalwart characters who teem, but clearly, through this novel. Particularly effective is Miss Dickens' loving and delicate dissection of England's hidebound caste system.

The plot, if you're interested, is the love story of an adopted child whose parentage is not entirely established. Brought up in Portobello Road by a grocer's wife, Joy (or Josephine) struggles through the various social strata to realize a childhood dream of security and lasting affection. A nice story, if not a stimulating one.

Not Quite Right

By JEAN ROWSELL

BELOVED BONDAGE — by Elizabeth Yates—*Longmans, Green*—$3.50.

THIS is the story of a beautiful girl called Althea, the only child of wealthy parents, of her unfortunate husband, John, and of an understanding librarian called Louisa Frazer (pronounced, we suspect, Elizabeth Yates).

Althea is described at loving length as a sort of Sleeping Beauty who cannot endure the Prince's awakening kiss and John's sufferings are carefully recorded but the plain truth of the matter is that Althea is not quite right in the head although it is nothing that a good psychiatrist could not have set right, as it turns out. In "Beloved Bondage," however, Miss Frazer has to die before Althea's very eyes in order to straighten things away, but after 275 pages of Althea, it does not seem worth it.

History In Red Lights

By JOHN PAUL

SOMETHING GLEAMED — by Theda Kenyon — *Smithers & Bonellie* — $3.50.

AS AN historical novel this one carries its quota of all the political and military folderol about the American War of Independence, with the fumbling British Army in New York, the bumbling Tories in England, and with the author stumbling through the problem of allegiance. But it is still just folderol—a peg on which to hang a tedious elaboration of some nasty facts about a British Army brothel compound on the outskirts of New York.

The personnel in the establishment are known as Jackson Whites after a contractor "Jack" Jackson who brought them in from England at £2 C.O.D. each. The story's heroine, a young English gentlewoman, is no doxy but, when Jackson is short in his quota of 3,500, she is shanghaied into the "service". The author spares little in recounting the trade education of the lady. The professional talk of the other "girls" reads like smoking room talk: "Some 'as a likin' for the perfession, an' some 'asn't; 'tis the sime in blacksmithin', or—or the church, I tike it. Some is cut out for a farncy 'ouse and some for a pulpit an' there's an end on it."

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COLDS should be treated *promptly!* They often occur when body resistance is low, due perhaps to insufficient sleep, lack of fresh air, improper nutrition, or exposure to changes in weather. The cold may lower resistance still further and, if neglected, may lead to influenza, pneumonia or other infections.

INFLUENZA, while more serious than a cold, is not usually dangerous in itself. It may, however, weaken the system and pave the way for other illnesses. Fortunately, there is a new vaccine which has been used with considerable success against certain types of influenza. The doctor may recommend this vaccine if an epidemic threatens, if a person suffers from frequent colds, or if poor physical condition makes influenza a special danger.

PNEUMONIA is still a serious disease that calls for prompt diagnosis and treatment. The sulfa drugs and penicillin are highly effective in most cases, but they must be given early for best results. Your doctor now has a vaccine which provides protection against many of the most common types of pneumonia. One type of this disease, *virus pneumonia*, does not respond to the vaccine, sulfa drugs or penicillin. Although seldom fatal, it should have immediate medical attention.

The best protection against winter ailments is keeping in good physical condition. If you catch a cold, try to get all the rest you can, eat lightly, drink plenty of liquids, and cover your coughs and sneezes so that you will not infect others.

IF FEVER ACCOMPANIES A COLD, CALL A DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY!

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THE OTHER PAGE

Willie Wegetables

By KATHARINE SHERWOOD FOX

IT IS astonishing how many "name-droppers" there are in the universe. Since most of us suffer from this condition, both subjectively and objectively, it is perhaps unnecessary to explain that a "name-dropper" is an individual who, at the drop of a conveniently placed hat, punctuates his conversation with casual references to friendship with a famous person and backs up his allusions by quoting some outstandingly insignificant remark of that notable.

In my own family, for instance, my sister can lay claim to being kissed by Woodrow Wilson, dated by Nelson Eddy and paid court to by Achille Starace (though long before he was strung up by his heels in Milan along with Mussolini).

An English cousin enjoyed several hours of friendly conversation with "Blood and Guts" Patton while they shared a railway carriage, although my cousin was unaware of his companion's identity till the end of the journey, having mistaken the three stars of a general for the corresponding pips of a captain.

My brother-in-law travelled under similar conditions with President Venizelos in Greece but, as far as I can make out, the trip was made in complete silence with the exception of the immediate post-luncheon period when the president gave audible indications of volcanic proportions of having enjoyed his meal.

Despite the lack of all-star material in my own life I have met a few people whose very lack of international fame has endeared them all the more to me. My all-time favorite is Willie Wegetables.

Willie was ostensibly a peddler of home-grown vegetables of dubious quality. Indeed, it was his inability to give full value to the "V" in vegetables that earned him his nickname; and if he ever had an authentic surname I have forgotten it. In time his lukewarm gardening efforts died out entirely and he became a handyman serving our community fitfully by cleaning basements, sharpening knives, cutting lawns and shovelling snow.

He lived in a small shack with his wife and family, surrounded by one of the most heterogeneous collections of junk that I have ever seen, which was the direct result of his access to neighborhood cellars during many fruitful seasons of spring and fall housecleanings.

If his domicile had been properly equipped with pipes, and if Willie had been sensitive to the advantages of sanitary conveniences, he could have furnished several bathrooms from his own junk yard, and even then would have had left over a couple of receptacles of one kind or another.

If his shack had been larger he could have supplied comfortable seating and sleeping accommodation for each member of his family, for he had a superfluity of beds, chesterfields, chairs and tables from which to choose. Granted the chesterfields and chairs all exposed their coiled inwards like so many jack-in-the-boxes and the beds and tables were in sore need of repair, but while Willie always intended to remedy those ills his household substituted orange crates for chairs and slept two or three to a bed for as long as I knew them.

If his house had been wired for electricity he would have had more than enough lamps and other electrical appliances to make it a blaze of glory. As it was it became a blaze, but not of glory, from an overheated wood stove and the Willie Wegetables were left homeless, clothesless and moneyless. His wife had saved forty dollars from her extracurricular activities as a charwoman, but due to her distrust of banks had tucked it away in a mattress. The fire disposed of the money far more thoroughly than any bank could have done.

We all rallied round the Wegetables and made them donations of food, clothing, money and, of all things, furniture! Even though the fire had left the scrap heap untouched Willie considered it a potential gold mine to be used only in case of an emergency. Just what constituted an emergency in his opinion we never did discover. At any rate a new and cruder shack was built to supplant the former one and during its construction the family resided in a drafty chicken coop on the premises, a shelter which even the chickens had long since abandoned as inadequate and unsafe.

However, they all seemed to thrive in their temporary quarters and were reluctant to move into their new dwelling when the time came. Fortunately they did make the change because not long afterwards Willie arrived at our house and said to me when I answered his knock, "Guess what we've got at our place?"

In view of the fact that a series of young Wegetables had been arriving in rabbit succession I had little doubt as to the proper reply. I was right, another baby! When Willie continued by asking me, "And what do you think we're going to name him?", I didn't have a ready answer. Since the four previous children had been duly christened Garnet, Ruby, Pearl and Opal, it is understandable why my immediate reaction was to think of Lapis Lazuli as a suitable appellation for the new arrival. Choking back the suggestion, the possibilities of which intrigued me the more I thought of them, I murmured, "I don't know, Willie, what are you going to call him?"

"Well," he said, "me and the wife and kids want to call him Sherwood after your Pa! What do you think of that?"

What I thought of that was to leave the beaming Mr. Wegetables at the door while I hastened to inform my Pa of the uncertain honor which had been conferred on him.

Dad, after recovering from the initial shock paid, not only his respects to the jubilant Willie but also a handsome baby bonus far in excess of the present Dominion premium, an institution from which, I am sure, Willie must now reap large benefits.

If ever I am accused of being a "name-dropper" may the words "Willie Wegetables" be the cause of my indictment, though, as President Roosevelt once said to me, "What part of Canada do you come from?"

CADENZA

TREES shake gentle skaters out
On the arena of my sleep,
Silent colors turn and grow
On the surface of the night
Where red by red is multiplied,
And blue divides its blue with ice,
Flying music lifts the edge
From tightly nailed memory.

Skaters turn and dancers whirl
In flashing curves and voices lift
The heavy rafters of my sleep
With spiralled shouts that coalesce
And rocket skywards, close on stars—
Their sharp points cut a jagged line
Into the careful shape of peace.
Then color captures spring
And I wake prisoner
In morning's branches.

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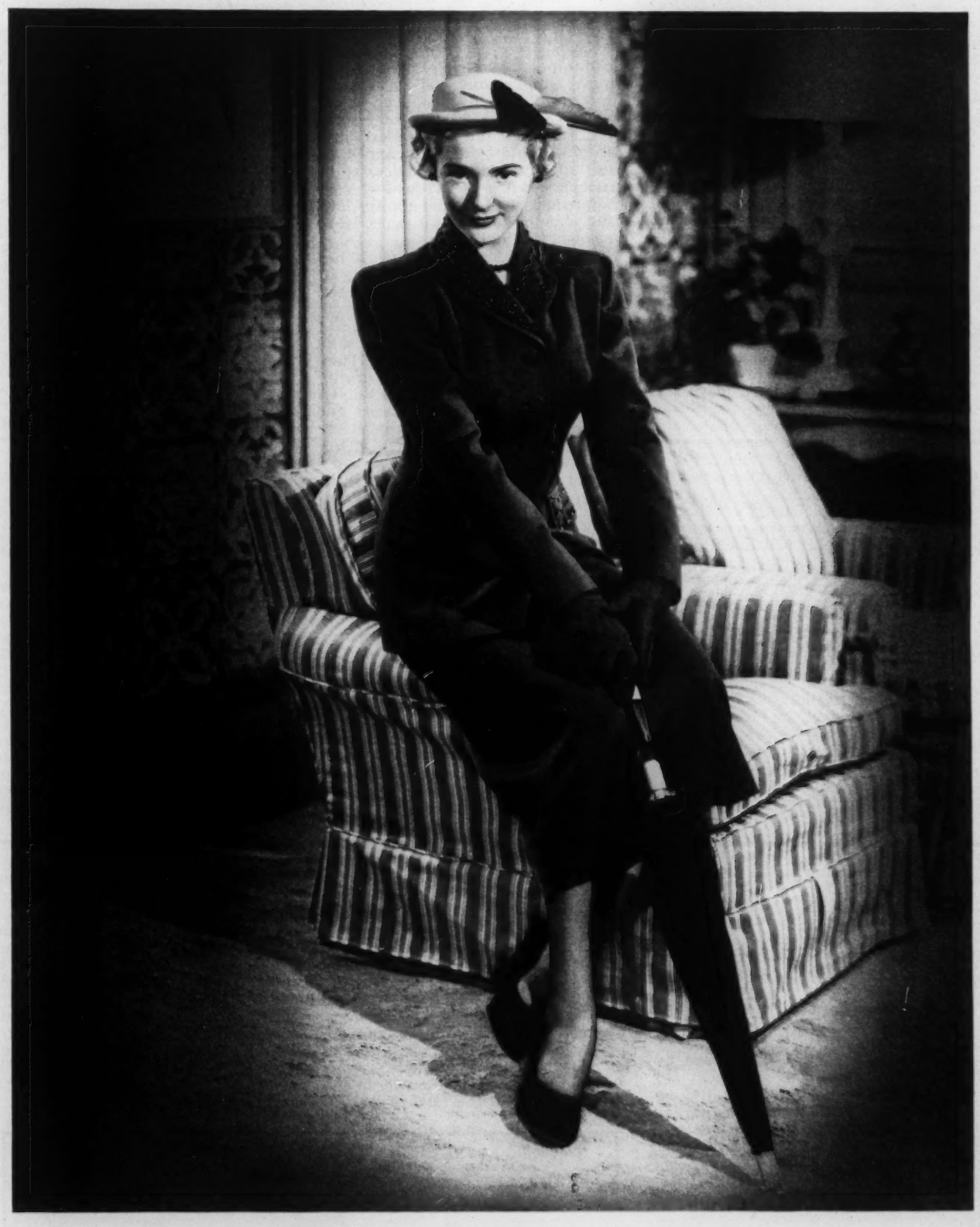

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 18, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Annapolis Apples Cause Problems For People All Across Canada

By WYNNE PLUMPTRE

This year Nova Scotia apples are costing Canadian taxpayers about $1.5 millions. Great Britain, which used to take four-fifths of them, is now taking none. And since Britain is likely to be hard up for Canadian dollars for a long time to come there is no longer any real hope of getting Nova Scotia apples back into that market.

This condition calls for short-run and long-run remedies. The immediate problem is to keep Nova Scotia apples from flooding domestic markets and harming the apple industry all across Canada. The long-run problem is to reduce the number of apple trees in Nova Scotia and to convert the rest, by grafting, to types of apples that Canadians and Americans like to eat.

NOVA SCOTIA apples are a serious national problem. Ottawa will have to spend more than $1.5 millions on this year's crop alone.

The Annapolis Valley, broad and pleasant, slopes down to Digby on the Bay of Fundy. In that valley about 4,000 apple growers, with their families and some hired help, have year by year been turning out between one-quarter and one-third of all the apples grown in Canada.

They are sturdy, steady people. Some of the families have been growing apples there for more than 100 years. Yet many of them must now find other things to do. For the apple production in the valley must be cut in half.

The present situation developed gradually. Over a period of years an average Nova Scotia apple crop has been about 1.4 million barrels. Before the war Britain took about four-fifths of them. A few went to other overseas markets, but almost all the rest were eaten in Nova Scotia, in Central Canada, and in Newfoundland.

The British taste in apples is not the same as the Canadian or American taste. Many people would say that on this side of the Atlantic our taste is more refined or, if you like, that we are more fussy about how our apples look. We like big red rosy apples without any bruises or blemishes. The British were ready to take poorer-looking apples—many of which taste just as good or better.

The Nova Scotia product does not compare, at least in the matter of eye-appeal, with (let us say) the British Columbia product. A Nova Scotia grower would store his apples away in the fall in his own farm buildings and then, as winter came in, he would gradually sort them and pack them and ship them in barrels over to England. This sort of handling was all right for most of the varieties shipped to Britain in the late autumn and through the winter.

Standards

In B.C. the trees are spaced twice as wide apart, and are trimmed and pruned to let in sunshine (which gives color) and easily sprayed (which keeps off insects and diseases). The B.C. apples are graded as soon as they are picked, and then packed in standard boxes. The boxes are closed by special machines and then put into cold storage. Since the boxes may be opened from either side the packer cannot put his bad apples into "the bottom of the box". Hence a high standard is kept up and B.C. apples sell not only all across the Prairies, in Central Canada and in the United States, but right into Nova Scotia itself.

As far as the North American market is concerned, therefore, Nova Scotia apples are (broadly speaking) grown on the wrong sort of trees, they are the wrong sort of apples, and finally the methods of handling and packing are wrong. What can be done about it? Two sorts of remedy must be applied—short-run and long-run—in addition to other less vital changes that cannot be discussed here.

The short-run remedy is to keep a local, Nova Scotia situation not only from ruining the Nova Scotia growers but also from severely harming growers all across Canada as well. This would surely happen if the whole Nova Scotia crop was thrown on the Canadian market at cut-throat prices over a few years. Thus the Dominion Government, acting through the Nova Scotia Apple Marketing Board (a provincial government body), buys up the crop, then sells whatever it can through the usual channels at some loss, then has the remainder "processed"—into dried apples, canned apples, apple sauce, apple juice, apple concentrate, and so forth—and sells the products for an even greater loss. This year the total loss is expected to be about $1.5 millions.

This sort of loss is not new. It has been going on since 1939. In that year, and through most of the war, the British could not take Nova Scotia apples because there were too few ships. At least they could not take them in the ordinary form. They took a lot of dried apples. (By drying them a barrel of apples shrinks down to a weight of less than 14 lbs.!) But even so there were a lot of apples left and many Canadians began to drink apple juice as a patriotic duty.

After the war the shortage of ships was replaced by the shortage of dollars—Britain still could not take Canadian apples, not even dried apples. Many people thought, wishfully perhaps, that the dollar shortage would soon be over and that there was no need to take drastic action in the Annapolis Valley. But by now almost everyone agrees that the chances of getting back into the British market are too slim to be worth counting on. And so the time for drastic, long-run remedies has arrived.

In the long run, the Annapolis growers must produce *fewer* apples and *different sorts* of apples. The provincial government is helping the growers to produce different sorts and the Dominion is combining with the Province to help them produce less.

For the past year a grower has been able to get $4 from the two governments combined for each tree he takes out—provided that the tree is a productive one (not an old dead one) and that it is producing a type of apple that cannot readily be sold on this continent. Most of the tree-pulling is done with the help of large tractors that push over three or four trees an hour.

Already this program has run beyond expectations. The plan was to take out 100,000 trees in the first year, 80,000 in the second and 60,000 in the third. But, out of the total of 240,000 trees to be pulled, more than 170,000 have been pulled within the first year.

Before the program started Nova Scotia had rather more than a million trees that were bearing apples. Production must be cut in half if it is to be reduced to manageable proportions, where government subsidies are not needed to keep the crop from flooding the market.

The proposal that Nova Scotia's production ought to be cut in half is worked out on this basis. On the one hand about 350,000 barrels can be sold fairly readily in normal markets on this side of the Atlantic, and this might be raised to 500,000 barrels, partly by producing varieties more acceptable over here and partly by selling some in processed form. On the other hand, this year's crop would have been 1,000,000 barrels, given reasonable weather conditions. With potential demand at no more than half a million barrels, and current supply at about a million, it is clear that supply must be cut in half.

Besides producing fewer apples, Nova Scotians must produce different apples—apples that will compete more effectively in Canada and U.S.A. Naturally, since growers in other provinces may be hurt, the Dominion cannot help, but the provincial government is giving assistance and advice, particularly for "frame grafting". Under this operation a whole tree is stripped of its twigs and smaller branches, leaving a bare frame, and then new small branches, bearing a different sort of apple, are grafted on.

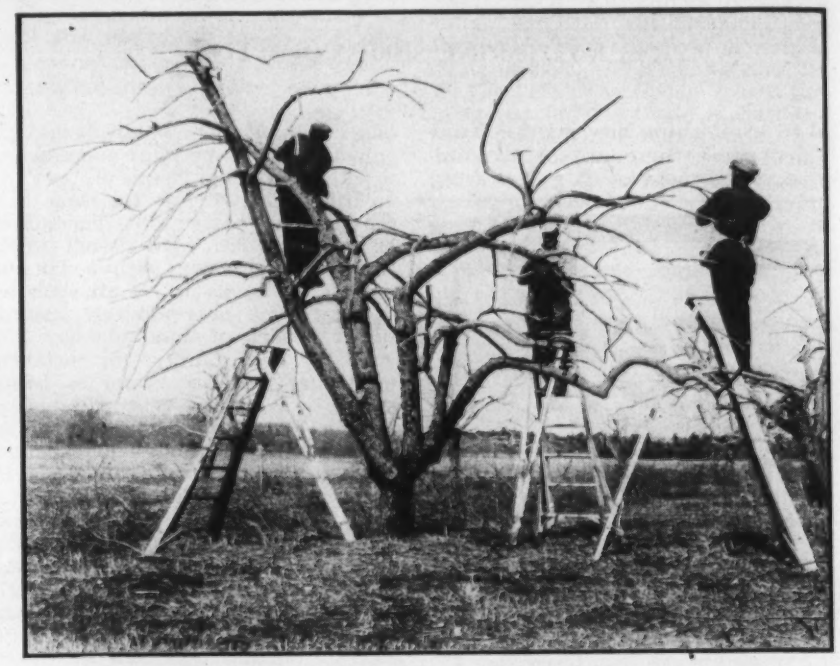
Out of Production

A tree that is "frame grafted" will not bear for two years. Some 35,000 trees were taken out of production this year, and more may be treated in the same way next year.

It is far better to pay out government money on cures, like tree-pulling and frame-grafting, than to pour it out on palliatives like price support and processing subsidies. On the 170,000 trees already pulled out in the past year the two governments have not spent much more than $500,000. Yet in this one year the Dominion is losing $1,500,000 on the current crop and might have lost double as much if frosts and other weather conditions had not cut the crop from an expected 1,000,000 barrels down to about 700,000.

One final word of warning. Annapolis is a small district at one remote end of Canada. Yet nobody should carry away the idea that the Dominion government is spending public money to help out a "purely local" situation. The Annapolis problem is a national problem. It is national because it can be traced to a national cause—the war. It is also national because apple growers in other provinces, right out to British Columbia, would suffer severely if nature were allowed to take its course and the whole Annapolis crop flooded into the main markets in Central Canada.

A BULLDOZER loosens the roots of an apple tree by pushing against the trunk with its blade raised. Trees are cleared out in change-over.



GRAFTING TEAM of three men, supervised by W. B. Burgess of Woodville, King's County, N.S., is shown grafting new variety on old tree. Mr. Burgess grafted more than 200 trees this way in spring of 1948.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Living Beyond One's Means

By P. M. RICHARDS

THE Western European nations were given a sharp warning last week by the management of the European Recovery Program. The nineteen nations receiving Marshall Plan aid were told that they were living beyond their means; that their peoples would have to tighten their belts and work harder if they wanted to attain economic independence by 1952 when Marshall aid would end. It was suggested that reductions of 10 to 25 per cent in standards of living might be necessary.

Surely such frankness towards Western Europe suggests that we should be equally frank with ourselves. Clearly we (the people of Canada and the people of the United States and perhaps the peoples of all the countries outside the Iron curtain) are guilty of the same fault we charge to Western Europe. We see Britain spending huge sums for new and costly social services at a moment when she is closer to national insolvency than ever before and when her ability to meet successfully the requirements of postwar international trade is not proved.

And we in Canada are doing what Britain is doing, in milder fashion; we are committing ourselves to new expenditures for social services when it would be more reasonable to apply any immediate surplus revenues to reduction of our enormous public debt, and though our economy is today stronger than hers, we too are largely dependent on international trading conditions over which we ourselves have little or no control. Today national income and tax revenues are swollen by inflation; our new social service costs will be harder to carry if there should be a sizable business decline.

Though the war destroyed a vast amount of wealth and of the means of producing wealth, every western nation acted as if the opposite were true—as if Utopia could be created by legislation and borrowing. More attention was given to manufacturing money than to producing goods and services. Everyone decided that the time had come to work less and to consume more. Naturally prices and the cost of living rose sharply. Demands by labor for wage increases and shorter working hours created a continuing crisis for industrial management.

There was nothing criminal or abnormal in all this; it was to be expected that the tremendous pressures, strains and sacrifices of wartime would be followed by something of the kind. But none the less it creates a situation that is serious in that the western world is failing, at the moment at least, to produce enough to support the new postwar standard of living it has set up. This makes for economic instability and social unrest, and it is certain that continuing failure to balance production with demand will bring new economic upsets, more social unrest and give new strength to demands for the national socialization of industry.

The Root Cause

A highly-regarded American economist, David McCord Wright (Professor of Economics, University of Virginia) said the other day that "The root cause of our trouble, the one overshadowing all others, is the tremendous rise in consumption and demand for wage increase at a time of world scarcity; the fact that all over the world, and even in the United States, the masses have been encouraged to expect and to demand a standard of living which we simply do not have the capital to give them. Here is the basic cause of our present acute labor strife . . ."

Yes, the masses were encouraged to make new demands; we all remember the promises of wartime, such as are made in every war. Why they should be, no one can say. If a home is attacked by bandits, should the members of the family be told that it will become a better house if they fight vigorously to save it? Actually the house is probably somewhat the worse after the fight. By all means let the house be improved, but its improvement is not a logical consequence of driving off the bandits.

All this is not intended to suggest that we should not have the social services that are universally decided on as being desirable and necessary. But we cannot get them without effort—by, for example, taking the cost of them out of the hides of rich corporations and individuals. Apart from any immorality in this, it can't be done successfully because there aren't enough rich corporations and individuals and because it would mean killing geese that would have continued to lay socially-valuable golden eggs.

It would be healthier if, having driven off the bandits, we repaired any breaches in the walls and roof before we installed the latest systems of heating and air-conditioning. Our Canadian house seems pretty sound, in view of all it has gone through, but it is more dependent than some others on the rest of the world community, and the world outlook today is such that we aren't justified in taking much for granted.

Dal Grauer Is Strong Man Of Public Utility

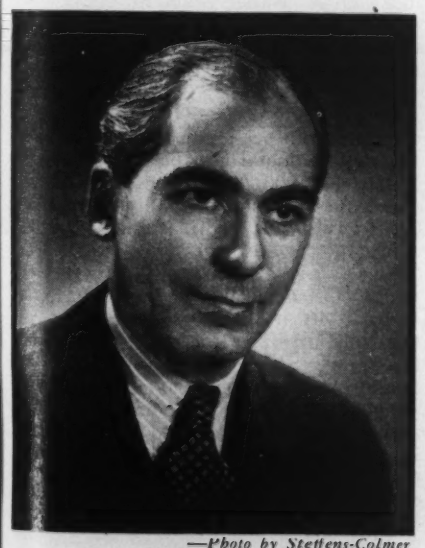
By J. K. NESBITT

One of Canada's biggest hydro-electric companies is B.C. Electric. If it had not been for the drive and organizing ability of Dal Grauer, B.C. Electric might have been taken over by a dissatisfied public.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA they say that it was young, studious, music-loving, 43 year-old Albert Edward Grauer who saved the B.C. Electric Company for private enterprise. B.C. native son Dal Grauer is president of the B.C. Electric. Few men in Canada at his age have as much authority and responsibility.

Few men look less like a hard-boiled business type, less interested in dollars. He is a man of many parts: he can argue in court as a lawyer, lecture in universities on social science and economics, discuss classics with the head of a university English faculty, play the piano, talk statistics with the statisticians. He is a B.A. from University of British Columbia; a Ph. D. from University of California; a B.A. in jurisprudence from Oxford, where he went as Rhodes scholar. He was called to the B.C. bar in 1930; the next year he was lecturing in economics at University of Toronto.

In the middle war years, a cry was being raised in B.C. —"take over the B.C. Electric." The C.C.F., which had 16 of 48 legislative seats, pounded away on this theory. The city fathers of Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster, the province's three largest municipalities, suggested the time had come for the cities to take over the B.C. Electric's transportation system.



—Photo by Steffens-Colmer

A. E. Grauer: president of B.C. Electric carries the ball for free enterprise.

The then Premier, John Hart, sensing the public demand, launched the B.C. Power Commission, with millions of public money. He gave his personal blessing to the Commission to start developing Campbell River on northern Vancouver Island. Here was direct government competition to the B.C. Electric. Soon the Commission took over a number of small power companies and expropriated some of the lesser B.C. Electric subsidiaries. Would the whole B.C. Electric organization get caught in the pincers? It appeared so.

The B.C. Electric was badly down at heel. The street cars in Victoria and Vancouver were ancient, rumbling affairs that jolted and bruised their passengers when they tackled a corner too fast. Power was so short that the company had to ask the government if it could import power from Washington State. Premier Hart gave this permission on the understanding the B.C. Electric would develop B.C. water power just as soon as it could.

Mr. Hart told the legislature as early as 1943 it might be a very opportune time for Vancouver and Victoria to acquire the company's rights. If the cities wanted that, the government would give every financial assistance. He wrote to the Mayors of Victoria and Vancouver telling them how to go about the deal—how financial responsibility would have to be established and that financing the deal would not be difficult.

From this well-guarded blessing from so noted a financier as John Hart the public got the idea the B.C. Electric was just about finished. The cities discussed details of the great expropriation. It was at this point the company got into the battle, determined to stay free or go down fighting. It threw off its lethargy. B.C. Electric directors, genuinely alarmed, decided there would have to be a new deal—the public would have to be wooed. One of the vice-presidents was Grauer, who had been with the company since 1939: he was drafted as president in April, 1946.

Grauer went to work. He announced a $50,000,000 postwar program. He started a $22,000,000 power project at Bridge River, 135 miles north of Vancouver, to develop eventually 620,000 horsepower, enough to supply many millions of people. He got his top executives talking to city councils of Victoria and Vancouver, dickering for franchises, giving as well as taking.

Program

Soon the talk of the public taking over the B.C. Electric died away. Old street cars passed away too. B.C. Electric laid more than eight miles of 60,000 volt underground transmission line, more than any other city in Canada. It completed a $2,000,000 sub-station in Vancouver's centre, finished a 230,000 volt inter-connection with the Northwest Power Pool, completed a second sub-station, $1,000,000, on the outskirts of Vancouver.

When Grauer took over, he realized the company would need lots of money—it could only come from New York and Montreal. So he went to the international markets on the crest of a popular B.C. Electric advertising campaign slogan: "Business is moving to B.C." Eastern Canada and U.S. became conscious of B.C.'s possibilities largely through B.C. Electric advertising. Grauer sold the men who hold the purse strings on the soundness of B.C.'s future and his company. Today he says: "To date we have raised $44,000,000 of new money, all of which is going into the production of basic utility services for the areas we serve."

Here is Grauer's basic view: "We British Columbians have our problems and we shall continue to have them. There will be no economic heaven on earth with no problems any more than there is a spiritual heaven here. But, looking to the future it seems safe to say that provided the people of British Columbia pull together instead of apart; provided they face their problems instead of running away from them into a make-believe land of easy promises, and provided they retain belief in their own future and hence retain the confidence of the outside world there will be no area in the world with a higher standard of living than British Columbia."

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Payable from first day of disability every 30 days for as many as 104 weeks or *two whole years.* No prorating on account of other insurance.

	Choose $25 or $50 Weekly Indemnity	
Total Disability, 104 weeks	$25 a week	$50 a week
Partial Disability, 26 weeks	$12.50 a week	$25 a week
Loss of life, limbs or sight by accidental means	$5,000	$10,000
Current Quarterly Cost (Has never exceeded $3 for single plan, or $6 for double)	*$2.50*	*$5.00*

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Benefits paid *direct to you* from first day of hospitalization *in addition to* payments for loss of time under accident or health insurance. No conflict with Blue Cross or other group insurance.

	Choose Single	or	Double Plan
HOSPITAL ROOM, for as many as 60 days for each mishap or each disease or sickness, per day	$ 3.00		$ 6.00
or REGISTERED NURSE IN THE HOME, up to 30 days, per day	3.00		6.00
SURGICAL OPERATIONS as scheduled, up to	75.00		150.00
OPERATING ROOM, ANAESTHESIA, X-RAY, each	10.00		20.00
LABORATORY FEE In Hospital	5.00		10.00
Total up to $290 under single plan or $580 under double plan for each accident or sickness.			
Estimated Quarterly Cost	*1.50*		*3.00*

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Confining Total Disability, 52 weeks	$25 a week
Non-confining Total Disability, 26 weeks	$12.50 a week
Estimated Quarterly Cost	*$3.50*

YOU SEND NO MONEY NOW, but do mail the coupon for the FACTS booklet more fully explaining our coverage and an easy-to-complete blank for applying. *No obligation. No agent or doctor will call.* You are probably eligible to enjoy the savings offered by this 66-year-old, non-profit association of 236,000 members if you are a "white collar" man between 18 and 55. If accepted now, a membership fee (about same as quarterly costs listed above) would cover the *full* cost of your choice of coverage until late next June.

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Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 28th, 1949.

By Order of the Board
W. C. BUTLER, Secretary.
Toronto, January 5, 1949.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 234

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Thirty Cents (30c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1949, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, to shareholders of record of 31st December 1948.

By order of the Board.

I. K. JOHNSTON,
General Manager.

Toronto, 15th December, 1948.

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Canada's Mineral Output in 1948 Reaches All-Time High Record

By JOHN M. GRANT

THAT CANADA'S mineral production in 1948 attained an all-time record value of $806,200,000, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year's peak of $644,700,000, is revealed in a preliminary estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The output value of metallics increased 22.4 per cent, fuels advanced 43.7 per cent, other non-metallics gained 19.0 per cent, and the value of structural materials was higher by 16.8 per cent.

•

Value of metals in 1948 at $483,800,000 was about $87,000,000 more than in 1947. There were substantial increases in the tonnages of copper, lead, zinc, nickel, and other base metals, but the rises in market prices accounted for most of the gains in output values. Production of gold at 3,500,000 ounces was about half a million ounces greater than in the preceding 12 months, but still nearly 2,000,000 ounces less than the record of 5,300,000 ounces in 1941. The value of gold production, computed at the fixed price of $35 per ounce, was 14 per cent above the 1947 figure. Silver, a by-product of most gold and base metal mines, increased in total value and quantity, but the output was less than half of the record high in 1910 when the Cobalt camp was in peak production.

•

A gain of 44 per cent above the 1947 total was shown in the value of mineral fuels which amounted to $158,800,000. Coal production at 18,400,000 tons was a half million tons below the record reached in 1942, but the value of $107,298,757 was 70.6 per cent greater than in that year. Striking developments in the Leduc oil field in Alberta were responsible for bringing the output of crude petroleum in the Dominion to a new high of 12,000,000 barrels valued at $36,800,000. Natural gas, being associated with crude petroleum, increased in output to 56,600,000,000 cubic feet worth $14,600,000.

•

The value of non-metallics increased 19 per cent to $64,900,000 from $54,500,000 in 1947. Asbestos production at 707,843 tons worth $41,300,000 was up seven per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value from the previous year. The gypsum industry again broke its previous high by producing 3,219,469 tons valued at $5,600,000. Salt production increased to 740,443 tons, but the value was slightly lower than in 1947 due to a greater portion of low-priced brine being used by the chemical industry. Sulphur produced in the form of pyrite and sulphuric acid was only slightly less than in the preceding year. Increased demands by the construction industry resulted in a record output of structural materials which in 1948 were valued at $98,800,000 or 16.8 per cent more than in the previous year. Each of the industries in the structural materials groups reached a new high in the value of production.

•

Of the estimated mineral production of $806,200,000 the province of Ontario continued in the lead with output of $286,658,445, or 35.6 per cent of the year's total. British Columbia came second with $147,317,853, or 18.3 per cent, barely supplanting Quebec where production was $147,081,732, or 18.2 per cent. Alberta was in fourth place with $92,623,314, or 11.5 per cent of the total. Next came Nova Scotia with 7.0 per cent, followed by Saskatchewan with 4.3 per cent and Manitoba with 3.3 per cent. New Brunswick furnished 0.9 per cent, Northwest Territories 0.5 per cent, excluding pitchblende products, and the Yukon 0.4 per cent. The output of all the provinces was above that of the preceding 12 months.

•

In the first month of the new year Canadian mining companies will distribute to shareholders in excess of $22,500,000 in dividends, as compared with just under $17,795,000 in the same month in 1948. This will include a payment of $6 a share by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company or a total of $19,600,000. New Calumet Mines will make its initial payment this month and Bralorne and Broulan Porcupine are resuming payments. Some 19 companies will make distributions this month as compared with 13 a year ago. In a recent issue it was intimated that 1948 dividend payments would exceed $107,000,000, and now it is calculated the metal mine dividends will total $107,700,000 compared with $82,900,000 in 1947 and the all-time peak of $108,500,000 in 1941. Base metal companies accounted for $91,900,000 of the 1948 total, and gold mining companies $14,700,000. Dividends from mine holding companies were higher at $1,100,000. There were 50 mining companies which paid dividends last year as against 46 in 1947. New names in the gold mining list were Atkinson Dredging, Sheep Creek and Young-Davidson, the latter two having made no payment in 1947. Central Patricia and Yukon Consolidated were missing among last year's distributors. Golden Manitou joined the base metal dividend payers, while in the miscellaneous group new additions were Goldale, Mica Company, Northern Empire, Quebec Manitou and Springer, Sturgeon. No payments were made in 1948 by Howey, Moneta, or Ventures.

•

Cuprus Mines Ltd., a subsidiary of Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., commenced milling operations last month. The property is located eight miles southeast of Flin Flon, and the plant, rated at 300-ton capacity, has been worked up to a daily rate of 275 tons. Concentrates will be shipped to the Flin Flon smelter. The ore at Cuprus is described as somewhat similar to that at the Flin Flon mine, the grade being higher in zinc and copper and lower in gold and silver. A three-compartment shaft has been sunk to 825 feet, and seven levels established.

•

An acute shortage of copper exists today, in fact T. E. Veltford, manager of the Copper and Brass Research Association, New York, stated that the brass and wire mills are finding it difficult to obtain a sufficient supply to continue normal operation. He believes American consumption in 1949 will reach 1,400,000 tons, a figure far beyond American domestic supply. It would be helpful if the owners of the African mines could be induced to speed up production to meet the requirements of Great Britain and Continental Europe, Mr. Veltford points out, and thus lessen the de-

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

SUBSTANTIAL WHEAT SUPPLIES are a distinct possibility for 1949, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Adverse weather in the producing areas could easily change this outlook. Weather has already taken its toll of the current wheat harvest in the Argentine, where severe November frosts and prolonged drought in some provinces have reduced crop prospects from around the 180-million bushel mark to 150-million bushels, down some 100 million bushels from the previous harvest. In Australia, satisfactory maturing weather has favored the harvesting of a crop above the 1935-39 average in volume. In Canada, some increase in spring wheat planting in the prairie provinces is to be expected.

The largest addition to world wheat supplies in 1949 may again come from the United States. On December 20 the Crop Reporting Board of the U.S. Department of Agriculture said that the acreage of winter wheat was 5 per cent above last year's record. The U.S. wheat crop for 1949 may for the third year exceed one and one-quarter million bushels.

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Steel ingot production in Canada during November was again close to record levels — 268,000 tons compared with 272,000 tons in October and 247,000 tons in November, 1947. (D.B.S.)

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Total mineral production reached an all-time high value in 1948, with values of all main classes of minerals also at record levels. According to D.B.S. preliminary estimates the year's output amounted in value to $806,200,000, up 25 per cent from 1947.

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Canada's cost of living index fell from 159.6 to 158.9 between November 1 and December 1, 1948. The fall of 0.7 points was due to a drop in the foods index, all other groups being fractionally higher or unchanged. (D.B.S.)

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Cheques cashed against individual accounts topped all previously recorded monthly totals in November, amounting to $8,022,000,000 as compared with $6,774,000,000 in Nov., 1947. (D.B.S.)

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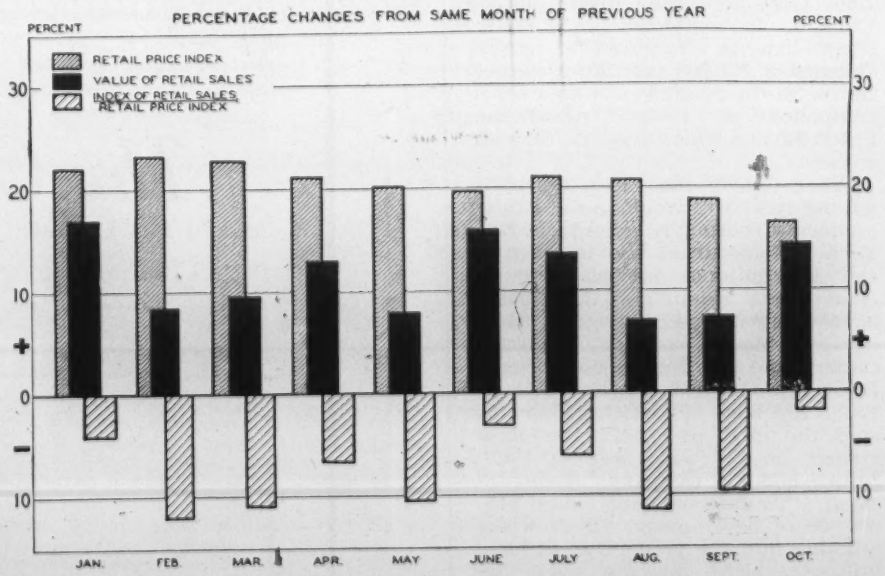
Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada on January 1 this year amounted to 22,664,000 pounds compared with 28,803,000 on the corresponding date last year. The January 1 stocks included 4,450,000 pounds of imported butter. (D.B.S.)

•

Crude petroleum and natural gasoline in October 1948 rose to 1,206,000 barrels from the September total of 1,101 000 barrels. This was largely due to sharply higher production from the Leduc field, which was 526,000 barrels, compared with 65,700 barrels in the corresponding month of 1947. (D.B.S.)

•

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers was higher in November 1948 than in November 1947 but there were declines from the preceding month. (D.B.S.)



Retail sales are graphed above, with percentage changes in the retail price index and the value of retail sales by months being compared, 1948 with 1947. November sales averaged 6 per cent higher than November 1947 sales and were unchanged from October. The average increase for 1948 was 11 per cent.
D.B.S. and Bank of Canada Stat. Summary.

mand for that purpose from South American sources on which the United States largely relies. Practically every basic American industry is dependent on copper or copper-base alloys in the manufacturing of its products.

•

A large block of copper-bearing ground on the east shore of Lake Superior, about 60 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, and south of the Theano Point radioactive area, has been acquired by Macassa Mines, Kirkland Lake gold producer. A total acreage of 18,671 acres has been obtained. 17,591 acres being under option, while 27 claims were staked. While further investigation is necessary to determine its economic value there is said to be a reasonable chance for the location of copper orebodies. The presence of native copper in the area has been known since 1798, and the area of Mamainse Point, where the property is located, is believed to be geologically, structurally and mineralogically comparable to the productive copper area of Keweenawan Michigan. An early start on exploration is planned by Macassa.

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The holdings of West Amulet Mines, which adjoin Waite Amulet with two miles of mutual boundary line, have been leased to Freeport Canadian Mines, Inc., subsidiary of Freeport Sulphur of New York and Texas, Cyril T. Young, president, advises. The deal followed an electrical survey of a part of the property and Freeport plans a diamond drilling campaign. The option agreement is on a profit basis plus cash payments. Rhyolite-Rouyn and Dufresnoy Mines are the main holders of West Amulet shares.

•

A balance between the supply and demand for lead is expected during the first half of 1949 for the first time since before the war. At least this is the opinion of major suppliers of the metal to American industry. Their predictions assume uninterrupted mine production, substantial imports, and a steady flow of scrap metal. The advices from the United States indicate there are signs of a falling off in demand from some important users of the metal. A major consumer of lead—the storage battery industry—is said to have passed its consumption peak.

•

An assignment was made under the bankruptcy act on December 20 by Tomahawk Iron Mines Ltd., with a property in Hastings county, eastern Ontario. The company has expended considerable money on the property and recently installed a 20-ton iron concentrator. While the presence of iron on the property is known it has not been proven to occur in commercial quantities. Two opposing factions have been trying to get control during the last two years, but a compromise was reached last April. L. R. Gavreau, mining engineer, in a report last September, gave the opinion, based on work to date, that the main Lake showing would never prove to be of commercial importance on the basis of crude ore shipments only, but could be of commercial importance as a source of high grade magnetite concentrates. "The irregular manner in which the magnetite lenses occur will necessitate considerable extra mining, handling, cobbing and sorting and would prove to be too costly to develop a profitable operation with respect to crude shipments," Mr. Gavreau says. Also, insufficient work has been done to make possible definite estimates as to tonnage assured.

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To adequately explore its claims at Pipe Lake, near Ospwagan Lake, northern Manitoba, will require more money than Central Manitoba Mines has available, and negotiations are now proceeding with a large Eastern company to drill the claims. The company holds 70 claims and in drilling through the ice last winter low nickel values were encountered, although nothing of commercial value was found. It is expected that some drilling will be done this winter.

•

A reduction in profits is shown by Dome Mines, gold producer in the Porcupine camp, for the first nine months of the current year. Profits amount to 59 cents per share, after including government cost-aid of $140,000, as compared with 81 cents per share in the like period last year when the government assistance was not in effect. For the latest period tonnage of ore milled was considerably higher, but average grade declined by 77 cents per ton from the level of the comparable nine months' period of last year, and operating costs were up 85 cents per ton.

•

Nisto Mines Limited, the new company formed to operate the 25-square mile Tobey pitchblende concession at Black Lake, Saskatchewan, is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,000,000 shares will be issued, with all property paid for and $27,300 cash in the treasury, officials report. Nicholson Mines and Transcontinental Resources are participants in the new uranium project. Several subsidiary companies eventually may be formed, Nisto having the right to take up a minimum acreage of 10 per cent of the entire concession block if exploration results justify. Transcontinental has agreed to place $50,000 in the treasury of the new company to ensure funds for next season's work. Additional money will be provided as required, it is stated, up to a total of $1,000,000 if results of exploration warrant, in order to bring the property to production.

•

American Yellowknife Gold Mines, and associated mining companies, reports acquisition by staking of substantial, well located blocks of ground in the Great Slave Lake base metal and Lake Athabaska uranium fields. A 22 per cent interest has been secured in a block of 132 claims at Great Slave Lake, adjoining the stakings of James McAvoy to the north. Two crews were engaged in staking two geologically well located blocks of ground, at the middle of December, in the Goldfields area at Lake Athabaska. The company with associates is actively participating in the latest uranium discovery at Black Lake, immediately east of Lake Athabaska, Saskatchewan. A 15 per cent interest has been acquired in a 10 square mile concession from the Saskatchewan government adjoining the Tobey uranium discovery of Transcontinental Resources to the west.

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In order to provide a more detailed picture of the ore structure and to extend previously indicated ore shoots close to the underground workings, Detta Red Lake Mines has resumed diamond drilling from surface. Visible gold was encountered in the first hole in the new campaign.

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

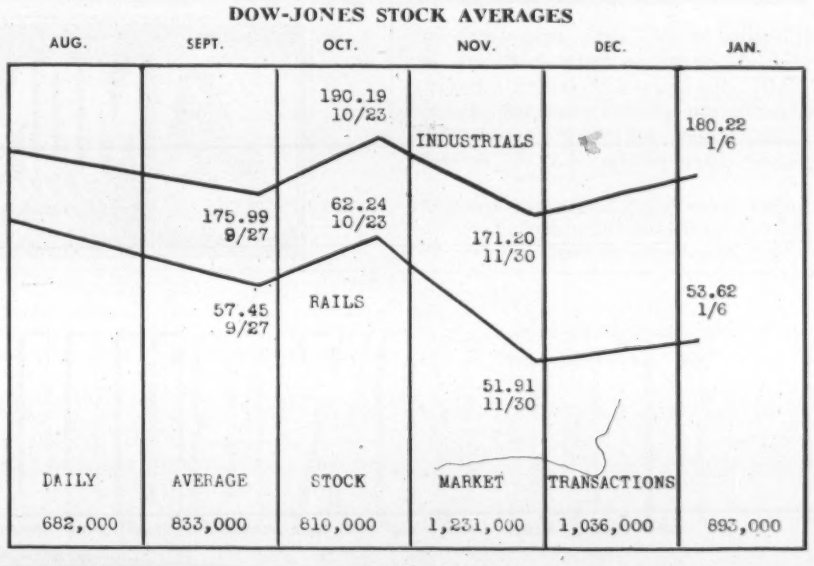
By Haruspex

Common stocks are favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but remain under pressure from investor fears as to the business outlook and possible adverse U.S.A. legislation. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, market weakness should give way, in due course, to better markets during the year 1949.

Stock markets that are due for an important decline, considering the year as a whole, generally stage a worthwhile advance beginning in the latter part of the preceding year and culminating in the early months of the new year. Recent examples are 1937, 1940, and 1946. On the other hand, markets that are due for an important advance are more apt to experience weakness in the early months of the year, from which foundation the up-movement gets under way. The years 1938, 1939, and 1942 are recent examples of this type of action. In either type of year, however, a tendency to rally in January is predominant. This has been based on reinvestment of year-end dividend distributions and lifting of tax selling pressure that generally is present during December.

Sometime next week the American President's budget message will be presented. This, with the State of the Union and Economic messages, will outline the U.S.A. Administration's legislative program, leaving the market free to appraise Congress's probable response. If, in the course of such appraisal, prices should move down materially, an advantageous buying opportunity would present itself in our opinion.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

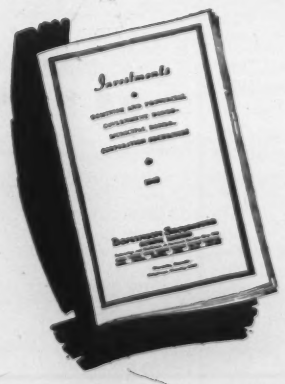
DIVIDEND NO. 248

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1949 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of FEBRUARY 1949, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1948. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

JAMES STEWART,
General Manager.

Toronto, 17th December 1948.



REVIEW
of the 1948 Bond Market

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Favorable Public Opinion Needed To Preserve Existing System

By GEORGE GILBERT

While the people generally continue to purchase virtually all lines of insurance sold by private insurers in ever-increasing volume, it is true that they raise little or no objection when the government enters the business or takes over any branch of it, such as workmen's compensation or hospitalization insurance.

Undoubtedly those engaged in the business have good grounds for their belief that insurance can best function as a private competitive enterprise, but they cannot afford to mark time or ignore the present trend towards more and more government intervention in the insurance field.

IT IS TRUE that the principle of insurance has become so deeply rooted in our business and social economy that it is bound to survive in the future, though there is no guarantee that insurance as a whole or any branch of the business will be allowed to occupy the field and carry on as a private enterprise free from government interference and competition. Like almost every other business undertaking, insurance is being subjected from time to time to tests to determine whether it is being efficiently carried on, and whether it can be operated better as a free enterprise or whether it should become another of the ever-increasing number of governmental agencies.

Those who have been employed for any length of time in the business have good grounds for their firm belief that the insuring public is best served when insurance is conducted as a competitive enterprise rather than as a government monopoly. But most of them admit that they cannot afford to take it for granted that because they have been permitted to operate as a free enterprise undertaking in the past they will be allowed to continue in the future on that basis without government intrusion into the business. Some provincial governments have already established insurance offices and are engaging in unfair competition with the private insurance carriers.

Trend of Competition

This form of competition will tend to become more serious or less serious as time goes on, depending upon the extent to which the private insurance carriers are able to convince the public that their service is superior to that furnished by the government insurance office and that, all things considered, people get better value for their money in coverage and service than they do from the government.

Under the existing system of operation in Canada and the United States, insurance business is ordinarily acquired through agents or brokers who are compensated by way of a commission on the premiums paid for the insurance by the insured. This method of obtaining and paying for business has often been criticized, especially by purchasers of fire insurance in large amounts who want to deal directly with the companies without the intervention of a middleman and get the benefit of a reduced premium for placing the business direct at least to the extent of the percentage paid the agent as commission.

It is evidently difficult to convince some large buyers of fire insurance that the commission system is not an extravagant one, when the same rate is paid on a $10,000 premium as on a $100 premium, and when, as they claim, often all the agent or broker does is to deliver the policies, the work having been done by insurance company inspectors in cooperation with those in charge of the insurance affairs of the firm purchasing the insurance.

However, there is no doubt that the commission system of compensation of agents has enabled the companies to spread their connections into every town and hamlet throughout the land, and so make insurance facilities available virtually everywhere, and in the aggregate to build up a large volume of business. The principle of the commission system is that the company does not have to pay an agent anything unless he produces business, and then only to the extent to which he produces business.

Agentless Companies

It is true that there are a few companies which do not use the agency system to obtain business but deal with the insuring public through salaried representatives. But these companies as a rule do not transact a general insurance business but confine their operations to special classes of risks. Accordingly, the bulk of the business is transacted through insurance agents and brokers, and there is therefore a place in the insurance economy for the qualified agent or broker who knows insurance, furnishes sound advice on insurance coverage, and sees to it that his clients are properly protected by the most suitable policy forms and endorsements.

As regards the transaction of insurance business through agents and brokers, the only question is, as has often been pointed out before, what is a proper remuneration for their services? There is no doubt that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," but how shall the amount of that "hire" be fixed? In manual rates there is a loading for what is known as "acquisition cost" and it is generally on a percentage basis. But what may be regarded as a proper percentage on a small premium may not be regarded by the buyer of large amounts of fire insurance as a proper percentage on premiums which run into big figures. That is why some of these buyers are attracted to direct-writing companies with the object of saving the cost of the agent's or broker's commission. But it all boils down to what the buyer of insurance is willing to pay for the extra advisory and other supervisory services rendered by the agent or broker.

In this connection it is not without interest to note what the U.S. government did during the war with respect to insurance placed by the army and navy on various projects. The insurance companies were asked to quote a net premium for such insurance with no loading in it for acquisition cost, and the agent or broker who acted as insurance adviser received a separate fee paid by the government, there being no commission paid by the insurance company.

As has been pointed before, the time may come, in the course of competition for business, when companies may quote a net premium for the services performed by the company itself, such as payment of losses, claim services, safety engineering and inspection services, etc., to which will be added as an item of cost whatever the agent or broker may prove his services to be worth. Already across the line some large agency and brokerage firms are availing themselves of this method of doing business.

But however the agent or broker may be paid, whether by the company as a commission on the premium paid by the policyholder or by the insured on a basis agreed upon with the agent or broker, the business man who takes out insurance today must be convinced that the services rendered by the agent or broker are worth the commission or payment demanded. At the same time it must be admitted that there is a place and a need in the business for the qualified and experienced agent and broker, and so the only question is how valuable can the agent or broker prove his services to be worth to the insured.

Highlights of 1948 operations of T.C.A. were recently outlined by G. R. MacGregor, President: twenty North Star planes were introduced, 5,000 miles added to routes, six more cities getting T.C.A. service.

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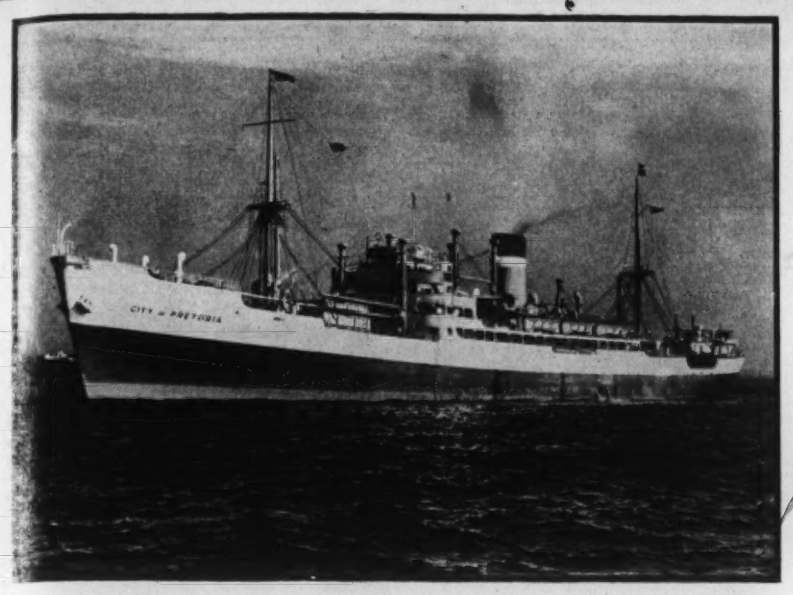

Britain's merchant marine, badly depleted by ravages of World War II, is being rebuilt quickly. Above is the new "City of Pretoria", one of ten new passenger-cargo vessels of City Line. It will run between Canadian and United States ports and India, Africa and Australia.

Shipping May Soon Be Free Of Subsidy And Control

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Britain's shipping industry is one of her big earners of dollars; a healthy shipping industry is vital to Britain's economic survival. Recently, substantial decontrol measures have been taken, and the industry has moved a long way toward being freed of wartime subsidies and controls.

London.

BRITISH shipowners do not start on 1949 with any wild optimism. At the beginning of December government control over their operations was, with two minor exceptions, removed, but this was not an occasion for any rejoicing, and for a very simple and understandable reason. Government control of freight rates worked to the benefit of the balance-sheets of the shipping companies in much the same way as a subsidy would. Under control, freights were held at a level which in free conditions would be insupportable.

Now that freight rates have had this protective covering withdrawn and they must stand the test of free world competition the whole basis of shipping earnings goes into the melting pot. It is already plain that the overall decline in rates is likely to be very considerable. Most shipowners expect that free rates will be established at a level at least 20 per cent below directed rates, and some support is lent to this view by the fact that the early charterings completed after the disappearance of control have shown declines of the order of about ten per cent.

The removal of control is, nevertheless, wholly to be welcomed. It comes at a time when British exporters their sellers' market evaporating fast, are grateful for every economy which reduces their landed costs. A large volume of trade hangs almost on the turn of a hair in the price schedules, and if British exports are to reach their targets against mounting competition and the increased eclecticism of the markets their prices will have to be pared by every practicable method.

From the shipowners' point of view also it is altogether a good thing. Whatever the interim inconveniences, that the abnormally high, protected, level of freight rates has been broken. Now the shipping industry can start getting back to normal; the owners can again begin to exercise their competitive talent for securing cargoes. And, since any reduction in freight rates should assist the expansion of international trade by cheapening goods and so widening their market, the shipowners may expect fuller employment for their cargo space than would have been possible if the artificially high level of rates had continued.

As yet, of course, there is no surplus of sea tonnage, and uncertainty about the future of freight rates, coupled with the extremely high cost of new building, is bound to inhibit the placing of new orders for merchant shipping with the yards. Since the shipbuilders are fully booked up with work for at least three years ahead, this is of no immediate significance, but in the shipping world three or four or five years is no long time to look ahead. If, however, shipowners believe that they may be able, over a fairly long term, to support freight rates by helping to perpetuate the shortage of carrying capacity, they are barking up the wrong tree.

For in shipping to a greater extent than in practically any other industry the only economic principle of operation is that of "large turnover and small returns." Shipping is not a British monopoly, even if the British yards do turn out more new hulls in a year than the rest of the world's builders put together, and it is plain beyond dispute that we are now witnessing the first serious beginning of a return to normal international competition in the world shipping scene.

For Britain, from other points of view, the return of freedom to shipping is potentially a powerful asset. Shipowners should now be able to add substantially to the invisible income of the country by securing cross-voyage employment of their vessels. Whether this will be possible on the scale which will be required to make good the government's hopes as shown in the Four-Year Plan, which is designed to make Britain free of any need for American dollar aid by 1952-53 and which stands or falls by the ability of Britain's invisible earnings to multiply, depends upon the extent to which the British merchant fleet can compete successfully against foreign rates.

Bulk Buying

It also depends upon what happens to the government's bulk buying policy, for so long as bulk buying remains the dominating factor in commodity movement a large source of revenue to the shipping industry, derived from normal commodity chartering on individual account in free markets, must remain restricted.

Meanwhile, the background to world shipping is one of great interest. The British and Scandinavian merchant fleets are expanding and are presenting a challenge to the American merchant fleet. American shipowners have been told by Mr. Hoffman, the Marshall Plan Administrator, that unless their freight rates are dropped to an economic level the rule that fifty per cent of American goods sent to Europe under the Marshall Plan must travel in American ships will be dropped.

Washington is now the scene of an unyielding struggle on both sides, Mr. Hoffman adamant, since to expend dollars unnecessarily on freights is to diminish the value of American aid to Europe, and the shipowners determined that they will not easily relinquish their claim to this very profitable trade. There can be no doubt that the forces making for a complete return to the old conditions of unfettered freedom shipping will prove irresistible and may well be completely triumphant before many months are past.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

IN ITS 93rd annual statement the Bank of Toronto reports satisfactory progress for the year ended November 30th, 1948. Total assets have increased by $43,000,000 and now stand at $436,000,000, the highest in the history of the bank. Deposits from the public of $387,000,000 are higher by $50,000,000, of which $31,000,000 is in interest bearing deposits. Dominion government deposits amount to $13,000,000, a decrease of $3,000,000.

Current loans at $125,000,000 are higher by $13,000,000. Investment in securities of $214,000,000 is higher by $26,000,000. Short term Dominion Bonds holdings increased by $10,000,000 and those of longer date by $17,000,000. Other securities in the aggregate show minor changes. Profits were well maintained. While earnings are down $98,000 and depreciation on bank premises is higher by $45,000, corporation taxes are lower by $146,000 leaving the net amount available to shareholders $1,190,000, higher by $3,000. After paying regular dividends of $720,000 and a 2 per cent bonus of $120,000 payable January 3, 1949, $350,000 was carried forward to Profit and Loss account.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN Bank Note Co. Ltd. have announced the appointment as of January 1, 1949, of George T. Fox as manager of the Toronto branch of the company. Mr. Fox succeeds R. H. Miln who has been manager in Toronto for many years and who is now retiring from active service. Mr. Fox has been Mr. Miln's assistant for some years and is well-known in the Toronto area.

The company has also announced the appointment as of January 1, of J. C. Hunter as manager of the Montreal branch.

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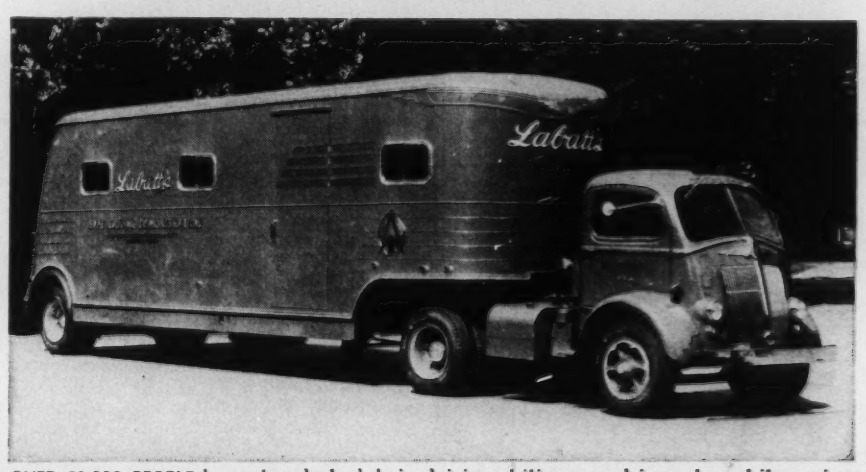
SEEING FROM "the corner of your eye," while looking ahead, is important when you drive in today's heavy traffic. Field of Vision test shown measures this ability. Test is one of nine given in the mobile, driver-testing units designed by John Labatt Limited as a public service. Testing units have already shown thousands how to become safer drivers.

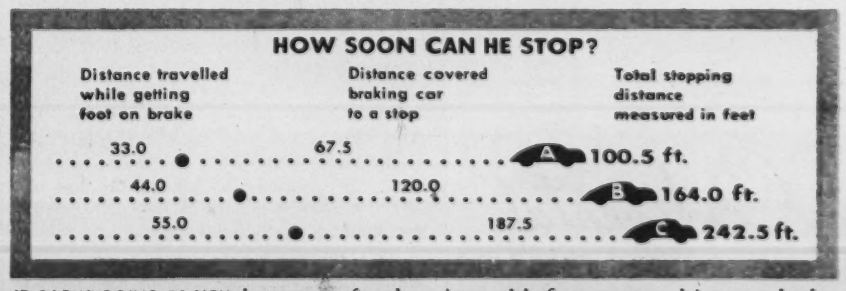
SHE MOVES her foot quickly from accelerator to brake; machine in mobile testing unit records time it takes her. Motorists who learn their "foot reaction time" is slow, are warned to allow greater distance between them and car in front (*see quiz below*). Other tests in this safety project: visual acuity, colour discrimination, distance judgment. No one has scored 100% on *all* tests.

50,000 DRIVERS NOT SO WRONG



OVER 50,000 PEOPLE have already had their driving ability scored in such mobile testing units as the one illustrated here. Scientific tests measure drivers' abilities and shortcomings—for example, only 9% rate an "A" on Distance Judgment. Remainder are warned to allow an extra margin when passing other cars and when parking. Positive results from driver training have already been established in Canada.

STEADINESS is scored in this test by distance you can move stylus down narrow channel without touching sides. Mobile driver testing units operate at public events, fairs, expositions . . . show drivers how to compensate for weaknesses disclosed.



IF CAR IS GOING 50 MPH, how many feet does it travel before average driver can brake it to a stop? . . . which is correct in chart, A, B, or C? Mobile driver testing units, operated in interest of public safety, have tested over 50,000 people—shown many of them that they can't brake as quickly as they thought! Answer: C

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Criminal Code Amendments Unravel Knots In Law

By FRED KAUFMAN

Proof that our statute books are being revised to meet new circumstances was given in the recent amendments in Canada's Criminal Code. The changes give permission for reduced juries in certain cases. Further, the amendments have been framed to prevent a recurrence of the widely publicized charge against "Liberty" magazine last year, while doctors will be pleased with the sections which take recognition of "sexual psychopaths".

A NUMBER of interesting amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada, some of them quite far-reaching in character, recently came into effect, and while only time can tell how they will work out in practice, it would appear that all of the changes will be an improvement over the present conditions. For one thing, court procedure has been streamlined; for another at least one very important loophole has been covered; and finally, medical science seems to have won a major victory—the recognition of the existence of "sexual psychopaths."

From the point of view of publishers and writers (and, indeed, of all who like to see justice done) the repeal of section 888 of the Code and substitution therefor of a new section is of particular interest. For this amendment will prevent the recurrence of what has frequently been considered one of the neatest circumventions of the spirit of the law in recent years: the trial of a publisher, a writer and a well-known welfare authority on a charge of conspiracy to publish defamatory libel.

In The Province

When the original section was drafted, provisions were made that an alleged crime should be tried in the province in which it was committed. However, since publishers and writers charged with libel would practically lose their means of livelihood by having to travel to another province for a trial (and libel actions are not infrequent), it was decided to make an exception to the law. But the act only mentioned libel and so, when the government of Alberta felt it had been hurt by an article in a Toronto magazine, it promptly charged conspiracy and forthwith haled the trio before an Edmonton magistrate. This will not happen again, for the new section reads::

"888. Nothing in this Act authorizes any court in one province of Canada to try any person for any offence committed entirely in another province: Provided that every proprietor, publisher, editor or other person charged with the publication in a newspaper of any defamatory libel *or with conspiracy to publish in a newspaper any defamatory libel*, shall be dealt with, indicted, tried and punished in the province in which he resides, or in which such newspaper is printed. (Italics mine)."

Major Importance

As far as streamlining procedure is concerned, the new provision for a reduced jury is of major importance. Until now, when a juror was prevented from taking part in the proceedings, a mistrial had to be declared. The most recent, and perhaps most publicized, case of this nature was one of Dr. Raymond Boyer's trials when a juror fell ill. Other cases are also on record when, rather than declare a mistrial, the trial judge adjourned the court to the sick juror's bedside. Again this is not likely to happen in future owing to section 39 of the Act which provides for the following insertion into the Code:

"929A. Where in the course of a trial any member of a jury is, in the opinion of the judge, through illness or other cause, unable to continue to act, the judge may discharge him and in such case or where a member of the jury dies the jury shall, subject to consent . . . by the Crown and the accused, and so long as the number of jurors is not reduced below ten, or in the province of Alberta five, be considered as remaining for all purposes of the trial properly constituted and the trial shall proceed and a verdict may be given accordingly."

The provision for Alberta was inserted since in that province a jury consists of only six men.

The section dealing with sexual psychopaths (1054A) permits the trial judge in certain cases to hear "evidence as to whether the offender is a criminal sexual psychopath." Such a person, incidentally, according to the code is one "who by a course of misconduct in sexual matters has evidenced a lack of power to control his sexual impulses and who as a result is likely to attack or otherwise inflict injury, loss, pain or other evil on any person."

Evidence in such cases must be given by at least two physicians, one of whom has been nominated by the Minister of Justice, and a week's notice must be given to the accused. Should the court find in the affirmative—evidence is given only after an accused has been adjudged guilty—the convicted person is to be sentenced to "a term of imprisonment in a penitentiary of not less than two years and for an indeterminate period thereafter."

Provisions are made for the Minister of Justice to review each case at least once every three years with a view to determining whether or not such a person should be placed out on licence and, if so, on what condition. Henceforth, it is reasonable to assume, one will be less likely to read of sex slayings committed by persons who had already been convicted of lesser sex offences and who were either on ticket of leave or who had completed their sentences.

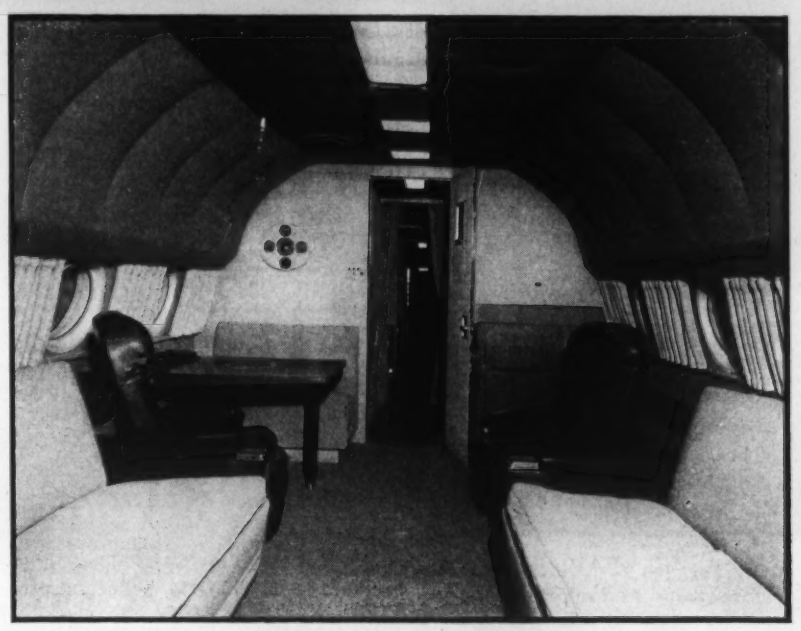
Another rather interesting change in the Criminal Code is the addition of "infanticide" to the definition of culpable homicide, which heretofore was classified as either murder or manslaughter. A definition of it reads as follows:

"262. (2) A woman who by wilful act or omission causes the death of her newly-born child shall be deemed not to have committed murder or manslaughter if at the time of the act or omission she had not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to such child and by reason thereof the balance of her mind was then disturbed, but shall be deemed to have committed an indictable offence, namely infanticide."

To The Judge

Previously it was customary for the Crown to lay a murder charge in such cases, although almost invariably the jury reduced it to manslaughter, thereby leaving the severity of punishment in the hands of the judge. The new act doesn't entrust the life of a woman in such circumstances to the whim of a jury (for if the charge of murder is maintained, a death sentence is mandatory) or, in the case of a reduction, a possible life sentence is avoided.

The amendments, while probably disappointing to some who had urged wider reform, are undoubtedly a laudable document, for they prove that our statute books are not "dead" and that recommendations made to the government by various bodies are not being neglected.



TOO POSH FOR HARRY. President Truman has not been amused at the luxury of a new Lockheed Constellation which a somewhat red-faced U.S. Air Force is said to have prepared for the use of "President" Dewey. Here is the aircraft's "executive" stateroom.

THEATRE

(*Continued from Page* 17)

and the only female performer, has for some years past devoted herself exclusively to the cinema, an art in which the performers are somewhat excessively dependent on the director and tend to let him design their characterization rather than doing it themselves, while two of the three men players also have worked in that field chiefly in recent years. All this throws a responsibility on Mr. Michel to which we suspect he is not quite equal, or gives him a task which he has not quite had time to work out.

Chalice Chadwick, the heroine, is married to one of the three male characters (who however has been enjoying himself in Paris throughout the war) when the play opens; she lives with the second from act one to act three, and at the end of act three she decides to divorce the first, send the second back to his Paris mistress, and marry the third. These gyrations would make a good comedy, though not perhaps a good sermon, if their motivation were made sufficiently plausible by both author and players. One can only say that last week they were not, and that all Miss Kay Francis's justly celebrated charm could not breathe life into the business.

Psychoanalysis is doubtless a valuable science and is certainly going to be most useful to playwrights, but it should be used only to explain human nature, not to replace it.

This week the Royal Alex has been dark. Next week it will bring us Mae West, fresh from a highly successful visit to London. Miss West needs psychoanalysis no more than she needs an artificial bust.

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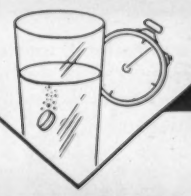

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